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THE NUMISMATIST

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FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN
COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY



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ORGANIZED 1891

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Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received during October, 1942. If no objections are filed prior to January 1, 1943, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will appear published in the January issue of The Numismatist.

- A. B. Bengtson**, 9267, 637 41st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. General. Hans Sergl, M. Vernon Sheldon, Hans Sergl.
R. L. Miles, Jr., 9268, care J. H. Miles & Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va. U. S. Silver. Sol Kaplan, G. D. Parvin.
Rev. William S. Brown, 9269, St. Paul's Church, 4th & Euclid, Toledo, Ohio. Chinese Coins. M. R. Cohen, Lewis M. Reagan.
J. Frank Beitz, 9270, 115 E. Broad St., Palmyra, N. J. American Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, Frank Hauman, Samuel Tomot.
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Dr. Augustus B. Chidester, 9272, 34 Easterly Ave., Auburn, N. Y. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
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J. Furman Saye, 9274, P. O. Box 2211, Atlanta, Ga. Type Collection and Commemoratives. George M. Todd, Ernest F. Brown.
B. M. DuBose, 9275, 715 Trust Co. Georgia Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Commemoratives. George M. Todd, Ernest F. Brown.
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Talley Kirkland, 9277, 2638 Parkside Drive, Atlanta, Ga. General. George M. Todd, Ernest F. Brown.
William Jansa, 9278, 1210 East 60th St., Cleveland, Ohio. General U. S. M. R. Cohen, William J. Oselus.
W. W. Lang, 9279, 4058 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, Calif. American. Edward Fogler, E. A. Parker.
Glenn C. Gendtke, 9280, 1301½ Minnesota Ave., So. Milwaukee, Wis. American. J. V. McDermott, Hubert Polzer.
Wm. Johnson, 9281, 1545 S. 31st St., Milwaukee, Wis. U. S. Coins. Lillard W. Culver, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Robert E. Abbott, 9282, 4004 McDill Ave., Tampa, Fla. U. S. General. George M. Todd, J. H. Dunn.
L. R. Wallar, 9283, Ward 8, Wm. Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Texas. Historical and Unusual Gold and Silver. Norman Shultz, William H. Roby, Max Heatar.
Wm. F. Swedborg, 9284, 1505 175th St., Hammond, Ind. General. Arthur Rutz, Paul Weiger, R. L. Watkins.
Karl T. Hoffman, 9285, Haddam, Conn. U. S. Large Cents and Minor Coins. Horace M. Grant, M. Vernon Sheldon.
John Robert Brantley, 9286, Headquarters Co., APO 834, care Postmaster, New Orleans, La. U. S. Half Dimes and Bills, other U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
M. D. Womble, 9287, 113 E. Pikes Peak Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. U. S. Coins. Cecil Howell, Lewis M. Reagan.
Van Woodruff, 9288, Lock Box 36, Waverly, Iowa. General. Wm. Mertes, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Addison Smith, 9289, 5300 Beelermont Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. U. S. General. Chas. S. Manning, W. J. Peacock, M. R. Hood.
Harold Beusman, 9290, 1756 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Early American Coins. Myron B. Schumacher, B. Crofoot.
T. F. Brubaker, 9291, Homer City, Pa. U. S. Cents and Nickels. Donald M. Miller, Wilfred E. Helwig, Freda N. Stewart.
Edward A. Franks, 9292, Box 56, Bozeman, Montana. General. Lee F. Hewitt, C. E. Roecher, Gaines McCracken.
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Resignations.

(Effective January 1, 1943).

- 5769 Adelbert E. Place, Lincoln Park, R. I.
 8841 Leo Wolin, Los Angeles, Calif.

Change of Address.

- Cincinnati Numismatic Association, 3938, from Walter Broker, Secy., 14 E. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to George D. Parvin, Act. Secy., Route 10, Box 61, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Des Moines Coin Club, 9133, from Arnold E. Swanson, Secy., 2100 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa, to Arnold E. Swanson, Secy., 2318 N. Union St., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Milwaukee Numismatic Society, 4786, (correction), from Gilbert Kirby, Secy., 514 Union St., Stevens Point, Wis., to James Buchbinder, Secy., 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

- IOWA (Eastern District)**—LOYD B. GETTYS, First National Bank Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.
- KANSAS**—JOHN L. DOOLEY, 213 E. Eleventh St., Topeka, Kan.
- KENTUCKY**—WALTER H. SHACKLETON, 123 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
- LOUISIANA**—GEORGE SEXTON, JR., Box 1414, Shreveport, La.
- MAINE**—RALPH W. HAWKS, 40 Vernon St., Saco, Maine.
- MARYLAND**—HOLMES H. CESSNA, P. O. Box 133, Cumberland, Md.
- MASSACHUSETTS**—JOSEPH B. DOYLE, 9 Mills St., Roxbury, Mass.
- MICHIGAN**—RUSSELL W. STEHFEST, 4866 Newport Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- MINNESOTA**—DR. DWIGHT E. WARD, 356 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
- MISSISSIPPI**—JOHN P. TAYLOR, care Jackson Street National Bank, Jackson, Miss.
- MISSOURI**—HERBERT W. ROWOLD, 1307 Brush Creek Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
- MISSOURI (Eastern District)**—ARTHUR B. KELLEY, 612 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
- MONTANA**—L. S. HAZARD, First National Bank and Trust Company, Helena, Mont.
- NEBRASKA**—RAYMOND MOULTON, 2647 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.
- NEW JERSEY**—CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., 456 Elmwood Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
- NEW YORK CITY**—JOSEPH BARNET, 2025 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NEW YORK (Eastern District)**—ROBERT ROBINSON, 511 E. Buffalo St., Ithaca, N. Y.
- NEW YORK (Western District)**—J. M. TAYLOR, 103 Best St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- NORTH CAROLINA**—DR. A. C. BOLT, P. O. Box 156, Marshville, N. C.
- NORTH DAKOTA**—VINE D. LORD, P. O. Box 26, Cando, N. D.
- OHIO (Central District)**—V. B. CHAMBERS, care City National Bank and Trust Company, Columbus, Ohio.
- OHIO (Northern District)**—JOHN W. GREGOR, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
- OHIO (Southern District)**—OTTO KERSTEINER, 122 Progress Ave., Hamilton, O.
- OKLAHOMA**—JAKE B. SURECK, 130 W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- OREGON**—DR. P. B. FIRTH, Orpheum Building, Portland, Ore.
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- PENNSYLVANIA (Western)**—DR. PAUL McBRIDE GILLIS, 243 Marguerite Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**—GILBERT S. PEREZ, Care of Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
- RHODE ISLAND**—HORACE M. GRANT, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**—GAROLD W. TAPP, Greer, S. C.
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- UTAH**—NORMAN SHULTZ, Box 746, Salt Lake City, Utah.
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- WASHINGTON (Eastern)**—O. P. EKLUND, 711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
- WASHINGTON (Western)**—PAUL M. FOUTS, 609 People's Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- WISCONSIN**—LILLARD W. CULVER, 2708 East Hampshire St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Report of The General Secretary

New Members to be Admitted December 1, 1942.

- 9245 Ferdinand E. Heimberger, 1748 No. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 9246 Theo. Werder, 534 Maywood St., Madison, Wis.
- 9247 Arthur L. Ellis, Box 122, Deep River, Conn.
- 9248 Saul Meyers, 102 West 85th St., New York City, N. Y.
- 9249 Oscar Nielsen, 1722 19th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 9250 R. W. Jackson, U. S. S. Cleveland, Box 18, care Postmaster, New York City, N. Y.
- 9251 Theodore F. Stewart, Y. M. C. A., Anderson, Ind.
- 9252 Clarence W. Zaar, 4529 California Ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 9253 Kurt E. von Lohen, 1635 Norris Place, Louisville, Ky.
- 9254 Ken Hall, 2010 26th Ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 9255 Frank L. Gannon, 725 East Union, Manchester, Iowa.
- 9256 Dr. James R. Frow, P. O. Box 2492, Hines, Ill.
- 9257 Elvin V. Huckins, 53 Brownell Ave., Hartford, Conn.
- 9258 George McLarty, 1212 S. W. 4th Ave., Portland, Ore.
- 9259 Lee Hornbeck, 87 Englewood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 9260 Joseph L. C. Montesano, 617 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 9261 Lester B. Eipper, 529 Fairview, Webster Groves, Mo.
- 9262 Mrs. John Hausner, 114 West Windsor Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
- 9263 Emil L. Menveg, P. O. Box 128, Wilmington, Calif.
- 9264 Josef Reitzel, 342 Paris St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 9265 W. C. Gaddy, 507 W. 23rd St., Houston, Texas.
- 9266 Mrs. Byron O. Stookey, 27 Penn St., Hatboro, Pa.

American Numismatic Association



**Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States
May 9, 1912.**

The annual dues and subscription to *The Numismatist* are \$3 a year, payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. For particulars address the General Secretary. The \$3 paid annually by A. N. A. members covers both dues and subscription to *The Numismatist*.

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First Vice-President—MARTIN F. KORTJOHN, 10 E. 40th St., New York City.
Second Vice-President—GEORGE M. TODD, 106 W. Paces Ferry Rd., Atlanta, Ga.
General Secretary—M. VERNON SHELDON, 451 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Assistant Treasurer—JAMES M. WADE, 937 Roosevelt Ave., Union, N. J.
Librarian and Curator—TED R. HAMMER, Burlington, Iowa.

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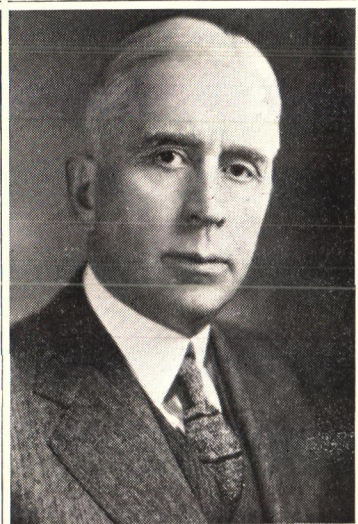
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 Editorial and Business Office, Des Plaines, Ill.
 Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

Director of Publicity—LEWIS M. REAGAN, 99 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ARIZONA—M. JOE MURPHY, Box 405, Phoenix, Ariz.
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CALIFORNIA (Northern)—RALPH A. MITCHELL, 2680 Lombard St., San Francisco, Cal.
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CONNECTICUT (Eastern)—LOUIS T. RACICOT, 451 Main St., Norwich, Conn.
CUBA—DUNCAN THOMAS, Calle 29, No. 157, Vedado, Havana, Cuba.
DELAWARE—CHARLES BUCKALEW, 2407 Tatnall St., Wilmington, Del.
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ENGLAND—B. A. SEABY, 65 Great Portland St., London, W. 1, England.
FLORIDA—J. H. DUNN, 3509 22nd Ave., Tampa, Fla.
GEORGIA (Northern) (and Southern Alabama)—JOHN J. GONZALES, 1204 North Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
ILLINOIS—I. T. KOPICKI, 2114 S. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
INDIANA—ARTHUR RUTZ, Gary State Bank, Gary, Ind.
IOWA (Western District)—D. C. WHITFORD, 2827 Ingersoll, Des Moines, Iowa.

The New Editor



Burton H. Saxton

Burton H. Saxton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been secured by the Board of Governors to act as Editor and Business Manager of *The Numismatist*, the first issue under his direction to appear in January.

Mr. Saxton has been a member of the A. N. A. for thirty-five years, his number being 921; he was Second Vice President in 1909, First Vice President in 1910, and prepared and edited the Association's 1910 Year Book. He has been an occasional contributor to *The Numismatist*, and, while his interest in certain series of coins and medals has been steady throughout the years, he has by no means neglected building a numismatic library in the meantime.

He is not without experience in the practical side of printing and publishing, and has had much direct contact with the preparation of publicity material. He has held many positions of trust and responsibility in business, civic and fraternal affairs in his native state, and is at present Secretary of the Masonic Service Committee, a department of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, with headquarters at the Iowa Masonic Li-

brary at Cedar Rapids. This position he expects to maintain.

The Board is confident that Mr. Saxton, in this newly assumed responsibility, will have a cordial welcome from the membership as a whole, and that his evident ambition not only to maintain the high standard already set but to bring *The Numismatist* to even greater usefulness will be realized.

Your retiring editor wishes to thank the officers and members of the American Numismatic Association for their whole hearted co-operation during the short time that he has been acting in the capacity as temporary editor; a difficult job was made lighter by your assistance. It is hoped that Mr. Saxton will receive even more assistance from the membership body.

Mr. Saxton will assume his duties as of December 1, 1942, and hereafter all matters pertaining to *The Numismatist* should be directed to him. His address is:

P. O. Box 548
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

While on the subject of address change it is an excellent opportunity to point out that many readers are very lax about furnishing the editor with their address changes. Please send in your change promptly.



Lee F. Hewitt

Letters to The Editor

COLLECTION STOLEN.

I trust you may be willing to give publicity to the theft from my home, Langley Park, Silver Spring, Maryland, of a collection of thirty-six gold coins, covering the period from 1600 to 1764, of the Duchy of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach (Saxony-Weimar). The collection which had been gathered together over a long period of years, since many of these coins are exceedingly scarce, was contained in a brown imitation leather Wayte-Raymond album. It is impossible to state the exact moment when the coins were removed.

This may have occurred at any time during the past two years since owing to my war duties and, incidentally, to my present hope that Weimar may be obliterated like all other German cities, I have been unable and unwilling to follow this particular numismatic body amongst others.

The collection was, I have every reason to believe, the third largest in existence after the Ducal collections at Gotha and Weimar, and several of the pieces were unique. May I, therefore, through your columns request my many friends in the business and collectors generally to be particularly wary of any gold coins of this Duchy that may be offered them without an entirely satisfactory explanation of how the possessor came to have them, and to be so good as to report to me at once on any piece so offered if grounds for suspicion exist.

I may add that there is no one whom I personally suspect with good reason to have been guilty of the theft, but I have, on the other hand, a theory, possibly far-fetched, as to how they came to disappear. If this theory is correct, recovery of the coins is, I believe, well-nigh impossible. One gold portrait medal was included.

—L. McCORMICK-GOODHART, Silver Spring, Md.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE WAR EFFORT FROM AMERICA'S NUMISMATISTS.

How about all of us donating our holed and very much worn copper and bronze foreign and American coins to a central station in care of some numismatist who would turn them in to the government for the war effort.

—FRANK H. BROOKES.

NUMISMATIST TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

Lt. Nevin H. Gibson writes, from Somewhere in England:

"After converting all my American money into British pounds has inclined me to make an extensive study in English money which I am finding very interesting and will probably add this with my American collection, although due to the limited time I can devote only a brief period in my numismatics."

THORSON SELLS NEWSPAPER; TO BECOME FULL TIME COIN DEALER.

Nelson T. Thorson, Member of the Board of the A. N. A., recently sold his newspaper, "The Omaha Posten" to a stock company. Mr. Thorson has owned the Posten, a Swedish language paper, for 32 years and his activities in that field are mentioned in Who's Who. He is a past board chairman and past president of the A. N. A., and a director for 20 years of the Omaha Public Library, acting as curator of the Byron Reed Collection of Coins owned by that Library.

Mr. Thorson has been active in numismatics and philately as a side-line business since 1895. He now proposes to devote his entire time to the business in a new modern store.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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LEE F. HEWITT, Editor and Bus. Mgr., Box 3061-R1, Des Plaines, Ill.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

The Numismatist will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, United States, \$3.00. Foreign, \$3.50. Canada, \$3.25. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, \$1.50. Sample copies and back numbers (when on hand), 30c. Subscriptions are entered to begin with the first issue following receipt.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising payable in advance.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One inch	\$1.60	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$15.25
One-eighth page	2.60	7.80	14.85	27.45
One-quarter page	4.00	11.50	22.00	42.75
One-half page	8.00	22.50	44.00	80.00
One page	16.00	42.50	83.00	153.00
One page, inside cover	20.00	56.00	104.00	190.00
One page, outside cover	23.25	64.00	123.00	225.00

Advertising agreements will be furnished to those desiring to take advantage of the reduced rates quoted for three, six or twelve months. Advertisers having a yearly contract for one page may use an additional page or pages at the contract rate.

Advertisers may use a trade name in their advertisements, but except in case of incorporated concerns the name of the proprietor or some responsible person connected with the firm must also appear in the advertisement.

The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions. The right is reserved to decline any advertisement.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the **15th of the month** to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, Lee F. Hewitt, Bus. Manager, Box 3061-R1, Des Plaines, Ill.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to: The American Numismatic Association.

SECOND NEW CANADIAN NICKEL TO BEAR 'V' SYMBOL AND TORCH.

Canadians will get a new five-cent piece at the New Year—the second in less than six months.

It will be the same as the 12-sided "blackout nickel" first distributed a few months ago, except that the design on the back will be changed to incorporate the "V for Victory" symbol and the Victory Torch, "by way of symbolizing the sacrifice which is being made to achieve victory."

This is the official description of the design on the back of the new nickel, to be issued next Jan. 2:

"The character V and torch, conjoined, emblematic of sacrifice and victory, between two maple leaves, and dividing the date of the year; CANADA above, and CENTS below; and V also designates the denomination or value of five cents."

The present 12-sided nickel has on the back a beaver design similar to the design on the standard nickel five-cent piece, which, in a move to conserve nickel for urgent war purposes, was superseded by the "blackout" coin of mixed copper and zinc.

The coin to be issued next Jan. 2 was authorized by order-in-council passed Oct. 22.

A Roman diadem is the equivalent of both laurel and radiate crown; the Oriental diadem was worn by males and females. No armor, of course, but the paludament in different form.

A moon crescent underneath the bust is the monetary equivalent of the radiate crown—it always denotes a double unit.

It is hoped that the above outline will prove helpful to students and collectors.

It has been composed nearly entirely from memory and may contain one or the other little inaccuracy—which is only natural. Any further information on the subject will be cheerfully given, if so desired.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON HONORED.

President J. Douglas Ferguson of the A. N. A. has been honored by election to Honorary Life Membership in the Buffalo Numismatic Association. President Ferguson attended his first A. N. A. Convention in Buffalo.

DISTRICT SECRETARY SURECK IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. J. B. Sureck has resigned his post as District Secretary for Oklahoma as he has entered active army service.

ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

The following officers have been elected for 1942-43 by the Association of Australian Numismatists, according to word received from Acting General Secretary J. Hunt Deacon:

President, Dr. Egmont Schmidt (Queensland); 1st Vice-President, S. V. Hagley (South Australia); 2nd Vice-President, A. R. Turnbull (Victoria); 3rd Vice-President, O. C. Fleming (New South Wales); Hon. Treasurer, J. Hunt Deacon (South Australia); Hon. General Secretary, R. G. Appleyard (South Australia); 1st Councillor, W. P. Bovill (Tasmania); 2nd Councillor, R. W. Farman (Victoria); 3rd Councillor, D. Elliott Smith (New South Wales); Acting Hon. General Secretary, J. Hunt Deacon, National Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia; Hon. Librarian, S. V. Hagley, Box 92, Renmark, South Australia; Hon. Editor, J. Hunt Deacon.

ROBERT H. LLOYD APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF COIN PURCHASES.

President J. Douglas Ferguson has appointed Robert H. Lloyd, 55 Falconer Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y., as Director of Coin Purchases for the Moritz Wormser Memorial Loan Exhibit in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

NUMISMATIC EXHIBITS AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

During October the Yale University Library exhibited its collection of Mexican coins, and during November the collection of Portuguese coins. William H. Owen is Associate Curator in charge of coins.

Citizens of San Francisco are urging the officials of the Mint in that city to scrap the "Nazi" swastika decoration on a corner lamp at the mint building.

Not all of them operated at the same time, of course.

Occasionally their markings may cause confusion, such as in the case of Arles which for a while was called *Constantinae* and then used a mint mark very similar to the one of Constantinople.

But otherwise there is little difficulty in determining a mint from the mint mark found on the coins, as it is nearly always an abbreviation of the mint city.

The Marks Denoting the *Officinae* (Workshops).

Since the early days, the Rome mint was divided into several workshops or *offinae*, each with its director responsible for the coinage.

During the reign of Philip the first attempts of marking these workshops on the coins are met with; a tiny dot would stand for the first workshop, two for the second, a. s. f. These dots are found in the exergue of the reverse on some of Philip's coins.

Under Decius these dots became numerals and the workshops 1 to 4, for instance, were marked plainly by I, II, III and IIII. Soon enough the Rome mint expanded, additional shops were created and the numerals occasionally replaced by letters of the Greek alphabet. But the other mints subdivided into workshops as well and there again letters, either Greek or Latin, were used to denote the different shops. These letters either precede or follow the mint mark. Frequently the whole thing is preceded by the letters SM (*Sacra Moneta*) to be translated as Imperial Mint of . . .

In some cases the initials of the Latin numerals were used and P stood for *prima*, S for *secunda*, T for *tertia*, Q for *quarta*. Above that, letters were used.

It seems that even the fact whether the workshop's mark followed or preceded the mint mark had a certain significance, however small. It must be remembered that the huge amount of issues during the fourth and fifth centuries necessitated all kinds of distinguishing marks and anything that could be used as such was welcome, of course.

The Marks of Issue.

During the fourth century and as a consequence of the neglected appearance of the coinage, no more reliance could be placed in the division of legends or the dress of the portrait as means of distinguishing issues of one and the same type.

Therefore a new set of symbols was added to the mint mark and *offinae* mark in the exergue.

There are four such symbols: a star for the first issue, a half circle for the second, a branch of 10 leaves for the third and a wreath open on top for the fourth issue or *emissio*.

These symbols either precede or follow the other marks.

Occasionally they are placed into the field of the reverse or wherever there is room.

But even these symbols were found to be insufficient for the amount of issues, therefore another means of distinguishing the "Sub-issues" as they are called, was the placing of dots underneath the symbols of issue.

Once again: the development goes from the early Imperial coins without any mint mark whatsoever to the late fourth and fifth century piece bearing at least four sets of symbols:

- The mint mark.
- The mark of the workshop.
- The symbol of the issue.
- The symbol of the sub-issue.

In addition, there are many coins with personal marks added by the die-cutters and mint officials to distinguish their work from that of others. Not all of the latter marks have been satisfactorily explained, in fact even bothered with at all as far as a clear picture is concerned.

There is little literature on the subject—Voetter's excellent work, though minute, lacks a certain amount of comprehension.

Marks on Coins of Female Rulers.

There is little difference between the Emperor's and his consort's coins as far as the reverse is concerned—but the obverse deserves some attention.

The Reverse Legend.

The legend on the reverse refers to the representation either directly or indirectly. Directly, as in the case of a figure of Good Fortune with rudder and wheel and the inscription FORTUNA REDUX—The Good Fortune That Brought Him Back (the Emperor from a trip abroad).

Indirectly, as in the case of the Emperor on horseback spearing a prostrate foe and the legend reading FEL(icitatis) TEMP(orum) REP(aratio)—Restoration Of The Good Old Times (indirectly through the military successes of the Emperor).

The rule for the division of the legend as outlined for the obverse applies to the reverse in much the same way.

However, another feature must be noted. It was customary, particularly so during the third century, to strike two series with exactly the same reverse representation, but one series accompanied by a transcription of the type (such as Fortuna Redux) and the other series giving the date (quoting the pontificate, tribunician power, consulate, military command, and honorific titles bestowed on occasion of military successes). If this did not prove sufficient to distinguish the issues and further issues were necessary, slight variations in the types were resorted to. For instance, in the case of a modius filled with cornears the number of ears varied or the Emperor was shown holding a varying number of military signa, etc.

But with the amount of coinage growing constantly, this system was finally abandoned and certain symbols accompanied the mint marks first found under Philip and firmly established under Valerianus.

Symbols in the Reverse Field.

For a long time, a star was more or less the only symbol met with in the field of the reverse. It always signified greatness but may have been used for monetary purposes similar to the ones spoken of above. Certain fanciful explanations, such as comets warning of imminent danger may or may not be true—the star on Elagabalus' coins certainly refers to his position as High Priest of the new Solar Religion.

Up to the middle of the third century the letters S C on the bronze and brass coinage stood for Senatus Consulto or By order (with permission) of the Senate.

With the introduction of genuine mint marks in the exergue, the field soon enough was used as well. Mint officials added more and more letters and figures, sometimes of secret significance. It seems during the late third and fourth century monetary marks were placed in the field of the reverse in addition to, or occasionally instead of those found in the exergue of the coins. During the period of Constantine the Antoninianus or whatever was left of it, sported a mark of value in the field.

While it is not as yet possible to explain this mark, 12½, completely satisfactorily, we know nevertheless its character for sure.

During the same period religious symbols, the cross and the christogram, appear in the field. Their significance is obviously religious propaganda.

The Mint Marks in the Exergue.

The number of mints and consequently of their marks increased steadily since the days of Valerianus and with the closing of all but one Colonial mint under Diocletian there remained a substantial number of mints throughout the vast Empire. Their abbreviations are not always the same and occasionally more than one mark was used.

These mints were:

Rome, Ticinum, Milan, Aquileia, Ostia. (In Italy).

Arles, Lyons. (In France).

Cologne, Treves. (In Germany).

Siscia, Viminacium, Sirmium, Thessalonich, Serdica, Constantinople. (Balkans).

Londinium, Camalodunum. (In England).

Heraclea, Nicomedia, Kyzikos, Tripolis, Antioch. (In Asia).

Carthage, Alexandria. (In Africa).

of events. There are many cases of coins having the armor with the paludament and others with one or the other alone. These differences are by no means accidental but signify different issues of the same coin. Inasmuch as mint officials were responsible for their output and the quality of their coins, they desired to mark those series somehow in order to avoid being blamed for someone else's mistake. While the general types and legends of the coins were under firm regulations, certain little variations were left to the personal judgment of the mint official or die-cutter. There were several such marks and I shall mention them at the proper moment, but the dress of the ruler's bust was one of them.

Lances, shields and other implements of war added to the impression. A scroll (*mappa* or *volumen*) originally signified peaceful reconstruction and the well-known orb as symbol of universal rule appeared during the fourth century.

A veil covering the head of the ruler as sign of piety accompanied all coins struck after and on occasion of the Emperor's death.

Symbols in the Field of the Obverse.

Occasionally certain objects, such as a star, *lituus*, a *Victoria*, etc. accompany the ruler's portrait. They signify such virtues as greatness, piety, invincibility, etc. and are not too often met with.

The Obverse Legend.

The legend on the obverse of Imperial coins gives the names and titles of the ruler in full or mostly in more or less abbreviated form. The longest legend, as a rule, is the earliest one and during the course of the reign the legend becomes shorter and shorter. This is important for the dating of coins. Of course, the length of the legend is influenced to some extent by the space available and therefore large denominations, *sestertii* for instance, may follow different ways than *denarii*. During the third century branch mints were established and gradually changed from a temporary status to legalized establishments. They finally acquired mint marks in the form of figures or letters. But at the outset the only way of distinguishing the mints, apart from style, was the wording of the obverse legend.

Outstanding example of this fact are the coins of *Elagabalus* struck at *Nicomedia* where he stopped on his way from *Antioch* to *Rome*. These coins present a legend arrived at by mixing the one typical for *Antioch* with the legend then used at the *Rome* mint. Thus, the *Nicomedia* legend has the characteristics of both mints and is easily recognized.

Another point are the various ways of dividing the legend.

This never was done accidentally. True enough, with the great number of dies in use, no coin could have possibly looked like the next. Yet, while the size of the letters may vary according to the die-cutters hands, the position of these letters and words was not left to the accident of the die-cutter's skill but signified certain entirely different and distinct issues.

As I have pointed out already, the desire to mark the different series played an important part. But there is a possibility that a temporary meaning was attached to the divisions—such as marking the coins of the first half of the year differently from the ones issued during the second half.

The Reverse Representation.

While the obverse of a coin as a rule expresses the Imperial power, the reverse was always used for propaganda purposes either of a political or religious nature. Every deity stands for a certain virtue ascribed to the Emperor or the State as such and occasionally symbols have been added to supplement or modify the idea expressed.

For instance, a representation of a female reclining her elbow on a column was the conventional picture of *Security*. A *cornucopiae* in her hands would transform her into *Security* and *Abundance*, an olive branch into *Security* and *Peace*, a rudder into *Security* and *Good Fortune*, etc.

Likewise the figure of *Mars* carrying a trophy should be read as *Triumph* through Wars, *Mars* holding sword and shield as *Preparedness for War*, *Mars* holding a flower or branch as *Peace* through War.

The ideas expressed are manifold, of course, and vary considerably. Never, however, is any part of the type purely accidental.

Monetary Symbols And Marks On Roman Imperial Coins

By HANS HOLZER, Elmhurst, N. Y.

(A paper presented to the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.)

Every symbol, every mark, every letter on Imperial coins has a definite significance and a well-defined job to do. They accompany and complete the legend of any coin.

In a previous essay, published in the August, 1942 number of this magazine, I have dealt with the Latin titles found on coins of the Roman Empire.

This time I will try to explain the meaning hidden behind so many little symbols, marks, the importance of which is unknown to all but a very, very few.

The purpose of this essay is to simplify the understanding of Roman Numismatics in accordance with the results of recent studies carried on by competent scholars and specialists throughout the world. It should be possible to deviate from the comfortable method of collecting Roman Imperial coins according to metal, size and ruler—a method which, admittedly, does not overstrain the little gray cells most of us are supposed to own—a method, though, which does not ask for any explanations of the why of certain things and therefore a method ready-made for those who refuse to do their own thinking.

But to the others, those who would like to do a little study, to those I say—let us cut the Old School Tie and get down to the very facts as we find them on the coins.

—

Symbols, etc. found on the obverse of Imperial coins regardless of their metal and denomination would include the following:

The Imperial Crown or Wreath.

Some coins show the Emperor's (or the Crown Prince's) head without any insignia, others have a laurel wreath and some show a radiate crown; several types of Crown-helmet and plain helmet are met with as well as several varieties of diadems.

A plain head always denotes a single monetary unit and frequently points to peaceful periods of reign.

A laurel wreath occurs on single monetary units but often points to military events during the Emperor's reign. During the third and fourth centuries, when peaceful times were a matter of wishful thinking, a laurel wreath was placed on most coins.

The radiate or spiked crown always refers to a double monetary unit such as the double as (Dupondius), double denarius (Antoninianus) and double sestertius (thus). It is a very definite monetary symbol of no particular political significance which kept its original meaning up to the time of Constantine the Great.

To the wretched little barbarous copies of late double denarii we refer as "radiates" thus underlining the monetary importance of this symbol. The helmet, either crowned, adorned by a wreath, a diadem or just plain, as a matter of military fashion replaces the radiate crown in the course of the third century. While apparently intended to share the position of the latter symbol, it took over in places where a laurel was to be expected—this however occurred after Diocletian's monetary reforms when most symbols of this type gradually lost their significance and monopoly.

The diadem was a product of the Greek East and as such signified the despot rather than the Roman Princeps.

Introduced by the Great Constantine, it has no monetary significance but stood merely for absolute power and greatness.

The Imperial Cloak and Armor.

If the ruler's bust or half length figure is represented, it either is nude, armored or covered with the paludament or Imperial cloak. The dress of the Emperor varied with his warlike or peaceful character and the course

former are of 1580, 1589 and 1593, the latter of 1625. The first named was specially struck to honor the Elders and to show the great extent of the City's territory. For this reason it shows on one side the coats of arms of the septemviri, or rather of their families, and on the other side in a circle the City arms surrounded by 16 shields representing the towns and castles subject to the City. The pieces of 1589 and 1593 show Maler's tendency to get as much as possible on a medal. Their obverse shows a view of the City supported by various symbolic figures with an angel flying over it all (the medal of 1593 has the City arms instead) and plenty of lettering. The reverse shows in one case the City arms, in the other the arms of the septemviri surrounding a bundle of arrows. The piece of 1625 is square and very handsome showing on the obverse the City arms and on the reverse those of the septemviri. Of later pieces I have one of 1672 by Herman Hafner. On the obverse it shows a large eagle with the Hebrew name of God on its breast and in effect representing God. Below there is a smaller eagle designated by the Imperial Crown it wears and by the sceptre it holds in one claw as none else than the Emperor Leopold. This august animal holds in its other claw the three shields of Nuremberg. The reverse shows a baroque temple inscribed "House of Wisdom." Its architecture, however, is not too prudent as the roof is supported by seven corkscrew columns, which give it a most wobbly appearance, and each of which bears the shield of one of the seven elders. Finally, there is a very beautiful oval piece of 1695 showing on the obverse the City arms and those of the senators in very high relief. The reverse shows an inscription praising the senators, but the necessity to make it rhyme has forced the poet to abandon grammar and even sense. And still the rhymes are very bad.

So much for medals strictly in honor of the City Government. It was, however, a custom to put the arms of the septemviri or of the senators or senatorial committees on all kinds of medals commemorating events all the way down from the Presentation of the Augsburg Confession to shooting festivals of which I have brought a few, too.

A few examples of such medals are the following:

- A medal on the foundation of the college dated 1526, but really struck later, showing the coats of arms of the then living 6 Elders;
- A medal on the Augsburg Confession dated of 1530, but also made later, showing the coats of arms of the 7 then living Elders;
- A medal of 1671 on the shooting festival, showing the coats of arms of the 7 Elders;
- A medal of 1697 on the extension of the privileges of the Nuremberg University of Altdorf (a small town in the territory of the City), showing the coats of arms of the then living 6 Elders;
- A medal of 1697 on the reconstruction of a bridge, showing the coats of arms of the 7 Elders;
- A medal of 1718 on the reconsecration of a church which had burned down and had been re-built, showing the coats of arms of the then living 6 Elders;
- A medal of 1723 on the 100th anniversary on the University of Altdorf, showing the coats of arms of the 7 Elders;
- A medal of 1730 on the 200th anniversary of the Augsburg Confession, showing the coats of arms of the 7 Elders in 1630 and of the 7 Elders in 1730;
- A medal and a thaler of 1733 on the shooting festival, showing the coats of arms of the then living 6 elders;
- 3 medals of 1616 and 1619 on the new town hall, showing the coats of arms of the 7 elders and also one of the city architect who was an official elected from the members of the senate and not actually an architect at all, but responsible for the buildings in the City;
- A medal of 1633 on the college of the City, showing the coats of arms of the 7 elders and 4 coats of arms of a committee on school and church affairs;
- A medal of 1723 on the 100th anniversary of the 100th anniversary of the University of Altdorf, showing the 4 coats of arms of the members of that committee.

This is just a small selection of medals showing the senatorial coats of arms, of which there are an infinite number.

judges. But by 1765 no members of those new patrician families had succeeded in actually getting into the Senate.

The 34 patrician members all had equal voting rights, but only 26, the so-called burgomasters, exercised actual governing powers. The other eight, called "Alte Genannte" were supposed to represent the Great Council. In reality, they were either patricians whose brothers were burgomasters so that they could not be burgomasters themselves, or else young noblemen who were to become burgomasters later and were to acquire some experience first.

The 26 burgomasters were divided into 13 older and 13 younger burgomasters. One old and one young burgomaster were the actual administrators of the City for 4 weeks every year so that every burgomaster ruled once every year. They, however, handled only matters of routine business. The grave and secret matters were treated by a committee of the Senate. This committee consisted of seven of the older burgomasters and was called Septiviri or Elders. The three oldest were called the three captains of the City. Of those the two older were the "Losunger" or questores and the older questor really was the first man in the City. The third captain was in charge of defense and construction; the questores were in charge of all financial matters. So we see the interesting case of a constitution based upon the primacy of finances but, ironically, it was just bad finances which wrecked Nuremberg in the end, an outstanding example that even correct theory does not necessarily mean good government. There was also a plebeian questor, elected from amongst the 8 plebeian senate members. He sat with the other questores, but had no vote and his job, so we are told, was mainly to open and close the door.

The Senate was self-perpetuating or practically so. Theoretically, it was "renewed" every year on Tuesday after Easter. But the election was not by the people or any part thereof, but by 5 electors of which 3 were members of the outgoing Senate and 2 of the Great Council. And, as was to be expected, in actual reality they always re-elected the old senators. Already Scheurl—in 1516—in his treatise on the Nuremberg Constitution tells us that it was ignominious not to be re-elected. The senators did not ever inflict this ignominy on one another, as far as is known. And if one place had become vacant by death or resignation, they elected a new patrician into it, who, by the way, had to be married. The electors, however, elected only the 26 burgomasters. The 8 other patrician senators were elected, or rather re-elected, by the new Senate itself. It also promoted younger burgomasters to older burgomasters in case of vacancy. The septemviri, the real rulers that is to say, were elected for life by the Senate and if one died his place was left vacant until another one died. Then two were appointed at the same time. In cases of extraordinary danger two elders might be elected immediately upon the death of one of the seven, so that there would temporarily be eight.

Since the Senate had supreme power over every phase of public life and besides, since the Reformation, was *summus episcopus* it not only nominated the septemviri from amongst its own members, but also a number of other committees whose coats of arms we occasionally find on medals and further—more all important officials such as lower judges, while it retained for itself the right to judge as last instance.

These general remarks will serve to explain the meaning of the following medals.

First there are a group of medals by Valentin Maler and his son Christian in honor of the City Government or rather the Septemviri. The father, according to Mummenhof, came from Bohemia where he very probably had been engraver or diecutter at Joachimsthal, the home of the famous thalers of the counts of Schlick and of a great many beautiful medals, mostly of a religious nature. His first Nuremberg works date from 1568. In 1569 he married the daughter of the famous goldsmith Wenzel Jannitzer and became a Nuremberg citizen. According to Doppelmeir he died in 1603. His son Christian was born in Nuremberg in 1584 and died there after 1648. Both father and son were extremely fertile. They are the authors of a great number of cast portraits and other medals and of even more struck pieces. They also contrived to get a special Imperial privilege for their medal manufacture and most of the struck pieces bear the inscription "*Cum privilegio Caesaris.*"

Of the pieces here three are by the father and one by the son. The

consequently a condition of constant struggle developed between the City and the Burgrave which lasted unbrokenly until the Empire dissolved in 1806. It is true enough that burgrave Frederick VI, who was made Elector of Brandenburg by Emperor Sigismund, sold the contested rights to the City in 1427. But as usual in documents of the kind sufficient uncertainty was maintained over the extent of this sale to warrant a law-suit which was installed not very much later and was still pending when Napoleon put an end to it all by giving the City as well as the contested rights to Bavaria. Meanwhile, however, there had not only been litigation, but actual wars had been fought; one with Frederick's son, Albert Achilles, and one with his great-great-grandson, Albert Alcibiades. The latter was one of the most unsavory members of the House of Hohenzollern who was not happy unless actively engaged in devastating some neighbour's territory. In 1552, it was the City's turn, but together with the Bishop of Bamberg and Wuerzburg she licked the Margrave, and the Emperor delivered the knock-out blow by pronouncing the Imperial Ban. Almost 250 years later the King of Prussia dug up those old rights, which had meanwhile devolved to him, and in spite of the still pending law-suit and the further fact that civilization was supposed to have progressed greatly since the XVIIth Century, he occupied in 1797 a large part of the territory of the Republic. The City was too weak and too broke to fight, and an injunction of the Reichskammergericht as well as a special order of the Emperor proved completely ineffective. The last 10 years of the City's independence—if it may be called that—were thus sadly marred by the presence of Prussian troops immediately outside its walls and by the further fact that Bavaria quickly occupied another part of the territory, to which it claimed some other ancient rights—too complicated in their origin to be explained to anyone except an incurable addict to the constitutional and territorial intricacies of the Holy Empire.

But from 1219 to 1797 to all intents and purposes the City was independent and controlled a comparatively large territory. Some of it had been bought, but most of it was acquired in 1506 as a result of the War of the Bavarian Succession in which Nuremberg was lucky enough to pick the winner in advance and back Albert IV of Bavaria-Munich against Rupert of the Palatinate. The war with Albert Alcibiades, who forfeited his lands due to the Imperial Ban, netted territorial gains, too, but these eventually after his death had to be given back to his nephew and successor George Frederick, against whom the Ban did not operate.

The Constitution of Nuremberg became settled in 1349 when the Guilds unsuccessfully revolted against the aristocratic government. Like all unsuccessful revolts, it served to consolidate the government against which it had been directed and Nuremberg from thence on remained an aristocratic republic with only the slightest rudiments of popular participation in the government.

There was of course no division between the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary Power. They were all in the hands of a Council of 42 members, or rather in those of its 34 patrician members. This Council was usually called the Senate, or Small Council, for there was also a Great Council, which had an indefinite number of members, usually 200 or more. But its importance was in inverse ratio to its size. It was supposed to be called only when war was to be declared or a new tax to be imposed, but even then—if called at all—it was merely consulted and had no final say in the matter. Besides, its members were appointed by the Senate, which obviously took no chances with any opposition.

The Senate itself was composed of 34 patricians or aristocrats and 8 plebeians as representatives of certain guilds, to wit: The tailors, the furriers, the beerbrewers, the bakers, the weavers, the goldsmiths, the butchers and the tanners. The eight plebeians are believed to have been added as a consequence of the revolt of 1249, but were a hopeless minority and were only permitted to be present on certain occasions. The patrician members had to come from families "entitled to sit in the Senate." The number of these families became definitely closed to newcomers in 1521 and though some of them were merely rich merchants, most of them endeavoured to prove that they descended from knightly families of Franconia. By 1728, so many of the original patrician families had become extinct that only 20 were left. These decided to elevate to the patriciate three from amongst those families whose members heretofore had merely been qualified to be

Yes, Mr. Hess would be delighted to look at it, one never knew, great rarities were often found in that way. He carefully wiped his spectacles and having replaced them on his nose, took the coin from Muller and gave it a very careful scrutiny. At length he spoke "I think" he said "that the die cutter who cut this die should have studied his subject a little more carefully. From a historical angle I mean." He was careful not to accuse Muller of being the maker. He confined himself to the third person singular. But his smile was extremely sarcastic.

"You see," he went on, "the die cutter has used the Arabic numerals for the date 1438. He should have used the Roman numerals for the Arabic numerals were never used on coins until after 1457."

"Thank you for having shown it to me but I fear I am not interested."

Medals On The City Government Of Nuremberg

(Paper presented to the Bronx Coin Club).

By HERBERT J. ERLANGER.

Many a numismatist who is not too conversant with the more intimate details of German history must have wondered when he came across such inscriptions as *Respublica Norimbergensis* or even *Senatus Populenusque Ratisbonensis*: Was Nuremberg really a republic and were the respective powers of the People and Senate of Ratisbon which so tantalizingly live on many coins behind the majestic letters SPQR?

The fact is that in a purely formal sense all these Free Imperial Cities were republics—at least since the latter part of the Middle Ages. That is to say that they did not have a hereditary ruler who ruled by the Grace of God, but rather an elected governing official or official body. Of course, they owed theoretically allegiance to the Emperor just as all the other Estates of the Empire, even the most powerful. And in the earlier part of the Middle Ages the Emperors indeed exercised a real governing power of the Imperial Cities through special officials. But by 1254—the end of the reign of the House of Hohenstaufen—this was no longer so. The power of the Emperor over the Cities had become a mere shadow. They had either passed under the rule of some prince of the Empire or else obtained such Imperial privileges as to make them virtually masters in their own house. And the process did not stop there. In the following centuries the power of the Emperor over the Estates of the Empire gradually became more and more vague and was replaced by a power based upon extensive hereditary lands in the lands of the Imperial family. Finally, the Peace of Westphalia officially granted all Estates full sovereignty and this included the cities.

So much for the technical side of the question. The Cities indeed were republics. But today better than ever before we know that the name of "republic" may hide a wide divergency of forms of government. The Soviet Republic is a republic, and so is San Domingo, and the U. S. and Switzerland, too, are republics. What kind of republics then were the Imperial Cities? This question cannot be answered in general for they showed a wide variety of forms of government. But most of them were aristocratic republics of some kind. And we shall therefore examine a little in detail the case of the Free City of Nuremberg, which while by far not one of the oldest, was the one with the largest territory and at one time one of the most important.

We first hear of it in 1055. It grew quickly, was greatly favored by the Emperors and acquired important privileges, the most comprehensive of which was granted by Frederick II of Hohenstaufen in 1219. This made it virtually independent from the burgrave who had originally been appointed to rule in the Emperor's name. This official, however, whose office since 1207 had become hereditary in the powerful family of Hohenzollern, had interests of his own and had appropriated to himself a number of prerogatives which in reality were Imperial, but which nevertheless he had no intention to abandon just because the Emperor said so. Constitutional Law in the Holy Empire was confused and uncertain beyond comprehension and

thinker, a student of coins of all ages. A reader of their history and everything connected with his trade. An artist as well as a mechanic, and endowed with an imagination as active as his hands.

In the course of his reading he had come across the name of one Becker, a die sinker like himself who lived about the middle of the eighteenth century. Now this man Becker had conceived the idea of making counterfeits of rare Greek coins which brought a high price from collectors even in those days. He had managed to obtain wax impressions of extremely rare specimens. He then bought a number of inexpensive Greek coins of the same period. These he melted up into small ingots which could later be cut up into planchets. On these planchets he struck his counterfeit coins. This was done in order that he could not be tripped up on the kind of silver of which his counterfeits were made. They would be of exactly the same kind of silver as the rare specimens. Silver is like gold not all of the same fineness and he was taking no chances of chemical research. This being done he was ready to cut his dies. And what dies he cut! They did not vary a hair's breadth from the original. And what prices he received for his wonderful Greeks, which had been allowed to lie in powdered sulphur just long enough to darken them and give them an antique look. The fraud had not been discovered until after his death and even today collectors paid high prices for these "fakes" to be used as counterfeit detectors.

Why could he not duplicate Becker's performance? And even better if for was he not fully as skillful an artisan? Becker merely copied, why could not Muller originate? If one copies there is always that chance that comparison with the original will reveal the fraud but if you have created the original yourself what chance is there for comparison to enter?

That was why Muller had spent so many hours in studying the records of the mint at Mainz. He had done the same thing in several other cities, where, during the middle ages, the right of private coinage had existed. But in these other places he had not found the proper data, the proper stage setting or background for his little plot.

But at Mainz he had found just what he wanted. In the record for the year 1438 the Bishop had accepted the design for a coin and the dies had been cut but there was no record of the coin having been actually struck or the number that had been put into circulation. These facts were just what Muller wanted. These facts or rather a lack of them, a bit of mystery, a "smoke screen." Clearly there had been some slip up at the mint, perhaps a lack of bullion, perhaps some petty war, any number of things could easily have cropped up.

But the description of the piece was complete, size, inscription, portrait of the Bishop, coat of arms, and the date 1438.

Everything was complete, now all he had to do was to follow in Becker's footsteps, only further. He purchased a few silver coins of the same period but of little value which he would melt up to form the planchet and was ready to set about cutting his dies.

This took time for it must not be a fine job. He must imitate the poor workmanship of the period. The grotesque face of the Bishop, the coat of arms out of drawing, and the letters out of line and irregular in size.

But at last he was ready and all that was needed was one terrific blow of a sledge hammer, for in those days coins were struck by hand, the screw press not having been invented for many years to say nothing of our modern machinery.

Muller was a strong man and breathing a prayer that his die would not crack he swung the sledge and smote with all his might. The result was most successful, the die bit into the silver at every point, just enough and not too much.

He was now ready to find a customer.

After some inquiry among his friends he discovered that a certain Mr. Hess of Berlin was by far the largest coin dealer in the country and Muller decided in losing no time in getting in touch with him. Having reached Berlin he at once directed his steps to the office of the famous Mr. Hess and had no difficulty in obtaining an interview. Muller had his story prepared. He had a coin which he would like Mr. Hess to look at. He knew nothing about coins himself but he heard that Mr. Hess had a fine reputation for honesty and fair dealing. The coin in question had been dug up in his garden. Would Mr. Hess be so kind as to take a look at it?

refers to the countermarking and plugging of Brazilian and other coins in the French possessions.

The "Revista Numismatica," official publication of the S. N. B., (Sociedade Brasileira, Sao Paulo, Brazil), in its number 1 of 1938 gives a list of more than 150 countermarks on coins of various metals which circulated in said colonies, with indications of the countries in which they circulated after having been punched. Some consisted in 1, 2 or 3 letters, separate or monograms, just punched on the coins or in a circle, a square, an octagon etc.

Other countermarks, such as an eagle, keys, hearts, heads, a sun or a twelve-pointed star, etc. or numbers, or a combination of the two, such as the numbers 20 or 22 under an eagle with spread wings (Martinique) etc. are frequently encountered.

On the other hand other colonies, instead of countermarking the coins holed them in the middle, taking out fragments in different shapes, hexagonal, octagonal, round, heart-shaped etc.

2) After Brazil had made itself independent in 1822, the country no longer had recourse to the countermarking of foreign moneys.

On the contrary, now it was Portugal, who in order to alleviate the scarcity of its circulating medium, by law of 14th July 1847 authorized the circulation in the country of the Gold Pecas of 6400 reis of the Empire of Brazil, weighing 4 oitavas at the fixed value of 8000 reis Portuguese currency.

Another law, of 21st of the same month, extended a similar facility to the Brazilian gold coins of the colonial period of 4000 reis coined from 1749 to 1822 in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon without mintmark, of 12.800 reis coined from 1727 to 1733 in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia or Minas Geraes with the mintmarks R, B, or M, and finally of 24000 reis struck from 1724 to 1727 in Minas Geraes with the mintmark M, with the restriction that this latter coin should be countermarked in the Lisbon Mint with the crowned Royal Portuguese Arms and then circulate in Portugal for 30000 reis.

3) The Portuguese Government by law of 14th June 1871 decreed that the islands of the Azores should countermark with a small crown the 2\$, 1\$, \$500 and \$200 silver coins of the Empire of Brazil which were already current in those islands and had full legal weight; after these formalities the coins were to be withdrawn from circulation and melted. This mark is sometimes also found on Brazilian coins of the colonial period.

In spite of the precise terms of this law, it was apparently not obeyed and the coins not withdrawn from circulation?

4) Then on March 4th 1887 a new decree ordered the countermarking of all foreign silver coins in the Azores, to be marked with a small G. P. (Governo Portuguez) below a small crown, and after this law had been complied with a further entry of foreign coins into the islands was not allowed. Thus the Imperial Brazilian silver coins of 2\$, 1\$, \$500 and \$200 were again countermarked in those islands, as also were the old colonial silver coins of 960, 640, 600, 320 and 160 reis.

The Super Counterfeit

By DUDLEY BUTLER, New York City.

Hans Muller's hands were dirty. But it was an honorable dirt. It had been acquired after many hours of thumbing over the records of the mint situated in the ancient city of Mainz in Germany. These records extended back until about the year 1300 A. D. The earliest records were, of course, on parchment and kept in long hand in the ancient Gothic scrip. As time wore on they were kept on coarse paper but still in long hand. These records gave a full description of all the coins struck at Mainz from the time when the Bishop of that City had received permission to strike his own coins down to the day, hundreds of years later, when the city became a part of the German Empire.

There must have been some very good reason why Hans had spent so many hours each day pawing over these dusty records. There was. Hans Muller was by trade a die cutter and a good one. Not only that but he was a

D) Foreign Countermarks on Brazilian Coins for circulation in other countries:

These countermarks, strictly speaking, no longer belong to the Brazilian coinage, but their study is interesting.

1) The countermarking of Brazilian coins by other countries was a widespread custom in the 18th century, especially in the European Colonies in the West Indies, as well as in some of the Central American countries.

In all the European possessions metal currency was restricted; the coinage in European countries for their overseas colonies was only on a small scale.

Thus the islands belonging to Great Britain, Dominica, Grenada, Santa Lucia, San Vincent and others and British Guyana, the French islands of Guadeloupe, Martinique and others and French Guyana, the Dutch islands of Curacao, San Martin, St. Eustachia and others, the Danish islands of St. John, St. Thomas, St. Croix and others etc. extensively countermarked coins of other countries for circulation in their territories.

Among the coins circulating in these countries gold and silver coins played a conspicuous part, but especially the gold coins, which according to old reports surpassed in quantity the gold coins of other sources that were countermarked in said countries.

But then as already said, the 18th century was the century during which Brazil produced enormous quantities of gold.

In the British, West Indian Colonies the larger part of Brazilian gold coins in circulation were the Brazilian Dobras (8 escudos) of John V, commonly called the "Joes" and the "Half-Joes" (4 escudos = 6400 reis).

When the larger piece, the Dobra of 8 escudos was no longer coined in accordance with a Portuguese Law of 29th November 1732, prohibiting the coinage in Brazil, the "Half-Joe" of 6400 reis took its place. It became the principal coin in these colonies and just went by the name of "Joe", instead of Half-Joe.

Robert Chalmers in his book "A History of Currency in the British Colonies" writes:

"The characteristic feature of the Windward Islands was the prevalence of the Portuguese Johannes as the standard coin. The underrating of this coin at \$8 (Spanish Patacas) led to the circulation of light Joes, the malpractice of clipping, sweating, etc."

Owing to the frequent clipping and sweating of the Joe and Half-Joe the legal weight was greatly reduced, and often lost as much as 25%, so that many colonies would only accept the money in payment at its actual weight.

In order to give these coins the legal weight established in various countries an additional piece of gold was often fixed on to the centre of such a coin, thereby raising the weight to the legal or standard weight.

Naturally adulterations of these so-called "plugs" were the order of the day.

Chalmers in his book says:

"When a coin which had been clipped, was raised again to the standard weight, the additional gold, fixed on to the clipped coin, was called the 'plug,' and the result was a 'plugged gold coin.' Needless to say the plugs were frequently adulterated. The coin most commonly plugged was the 'Joe'."

In view of the extensive circulation of the "Joe" in the West Indies, a large number of spurious money, imitating this coin (as well as others), was manufactured in America and England, where these unscrupulous people also manufactured plugs of base metal.

I again quote Chalmers:

"In consequence of the introduction of base Half-Joes from England and America silver was carried out of the colonies to America and nothing was to be seen but this base and sweated coin. To such a pitch had this evil got that it was difficult for the inhabitants to obtain change. In some islands an Act of the Legislature was passed; in others an association was entered into, which had a similar effect; in all they fixed a standard weight for themselves. And to make the Half-Joe current each island had a stamp for itself, and after a certain quantity was stamped, they would allow no more."

E. Zay, in his book "Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Francaises" in detail

marks even to small copper discs, which had no characteristic of a coin at all, but were taken by a greatly illiterate population!

An Imperial Decree No. 59 of 8th October 1833 raised the value of gold to 2500 reis per oitava and silver in proportion; no mention was made of copper circulating in the country; this continued as legal tender with said countermarks until the first bronze coins were put into circulation in 1868, and even for many years after.



Fig. 16.

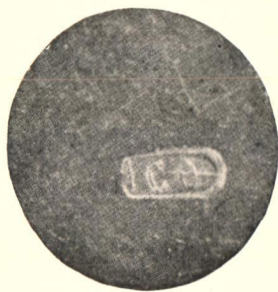


Fig. 17.

7) The law of 6th October 1835 could not be complied with in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul in consequence of the outbreak of a revolution in that province, known as the "Guerra Farrroupilha" (war of the rags) which lasted until 1845.

The rebels named their new republic "Republica Piratini" and money of any metal circulating in the towns and villages in their hands was punched with an oval countermark with the arms of the new republic: 2 joined hands holding a sword, some with the date of the outbreak, 20.7. (September) 1835, others with the name, PIRANTI. (Fig. 16)

8) At the end of the reign of Emperor Peter I (1822-1831), a revolutionary outbreak took place in the Province of Ceará, between 1829 and 1831, in the region of the small town of Icó. The rebels affixed a small countermark, bearing the name ICO crossed by a horizontal line in an oblong, to the 80, 40 and 20 reis pieces, in circulation in that part of the province. (Fig. 17)

C) Private Countermarks on Brazilian Coins:

The number and variety of countermarks on Brazilian coins is legion. Nothing or little is known regarding the reasons for affixing these countermarks, partly of Brazilian, partly of foreign origin, or punched by foreigners living in the country.

It may however be assumed that on account of the great shortage of small change during the first 37 years of the second Empire (it was only in 1868 that the 10 and 20 reis pieces in bronze came into circulation), commerce had recourse to the method of countermarking copper coins with conventional signs or imaginary values, which were passed on to their clients as change, and accepted by the public in general without protest.

For the greater part the countermarks consisted in capital letters (perhaps a firm's initials?) or letters in conjunction with figures or other signs, probably intended to fix the value of the coin in transactions with that special firm.

Other countermarks may have had the object of commercial propaganda and still others suggest religious motives, such as the symbol of eyes of Santa Luzia, or of the Holy Heart, or of the Divine Holy Spirit, and others more.

6) All these illegal proceedings induced the Central Government to give the Legislative Assembly a detailed exposition of the financial situation of the country, asking for urgent measures against an evil which the above-mentioned law of 3rd October, 1833 had been unable to cope with.

After long debates a law of 6th October 1835 was promulgated, cancelling the "facility" law of 1833 and making the surrender of all copper coins compulsory.

All coins found to be genuine were to be paid to the owner, less 5% for the Imperial Treasury, in notes or in copper coins reduced in value and countermarked accordingly.



Fig. 14.

The reduction was to be 50% on coins struck in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and 75% on those of Goyaz and Matto Grosso. The coins issued in San Paulo and those of Minas Geraes of 75 and 37½ reis were to be definitely withdrawn from circulation.

The countermark to be affixed was a small circle with the new value of 40, 20 or 10 in small figures in the centre.



Fig. 15.

The variety of these countermarks is enormous; all over Brazil this mark was affixed and the punches made in the various Government offices all over the extensive territory varied greatly in every respect, size, shape, neatness, etc. as will be observed by comparing one with the other. The badly executed punches are however attributed to the Province of Pará, as I already said.

As soon as the new countermarks appeared, abuses also began. Forged countermarks were affixed and the abuses went as far as affixing counter-

In order to effectively remedy the confusion in the Brazilian monetary system, Government by law of October 3rd, 1833 offered bearers of copper money the "facility" of exchanging the genuine coins for paper money during the next two months, whereas all money recognized to be spurious was to be cut and then returned to its owner.

The execution of this "facility" law met with great difficulties, partly on account of the scarcity of small coins for the daily necessities, partly on account of speculation which immediately sprang up and partly on account of the deficiencies in the application of the law itself.

Many measures were suggested, such as the withdrawal of every copper coin in circulation and the subsequent issue of new coins at half the value of the old ones, and others, but none seemed satisfactory.

The shortage of copper coins continued and caused several provinces to take their own measures, in order to meet the demands of the population.

2) Thus the Province of Ceará in view of the lack of small change was authorized by its President (illegally) to re-issue the copper coins already withdrawn from circulation in compliance with the law of October 3rd 1833, but with the restriction that same should only circulate for half of the



Fig. 13.

former value. For this purpose the coins were to receive the countermark of a five-pointed star, bearing in each point one letter of the name of the Province C. E. A. R. A. (Fig. 13)

The total issue did not exceed 48,000 milreis.

A Decree of November, 1834 ordered this illegal countermarking to cease until the General Legislative Assembly had taken a decision in this matter.

This mark is also found on a few silver coins, but no explanation had been forthcoming; it may have been affixed by mistake.

3) The President of the Province of Maranhao for similar reasons, issued provisional notes as well as authorizing the re-issue of copper coins already out of circulation, for the fourth part of their original value. These coins were to be identified by the countermark of a small M above the new value of XX, X or V on the Obverse. (Fig. 14).

4) In the following year (1835) the President re-issued a further lot of copper coins, this time for half of their former value (for what reason this change was made is not known) by affixing a large M on the Reverse. (Fig. 15)

The total issue of these 2 countermarks was about 200,000 milreis.

The Central Government also disapproved these illegal acts.

5) Besides issuing notes, the Province of Pará, authorised by their Governor's Decision of January 14th, 1835, countermarked the 80 and 40 reis copper coins of the Province of Matto Grosso (already withdrawn) and re-issued them for the fourth part of their original value; the mark affixed was the new value—20 or 10—in a small circle. The rather carelessly executed punches of 20 and 10 seen on many coins are attributed to the Province of Pará, and not to the Central Government as mentioned hereafter.

Grosso affixed a similar mark, but with the name of the province MATO GROSSO on the Obverse.

In 1810 a general re-coinage of this money was decreed.

There are also some Spanish Pesos with the era 1820 and 1821 in existence with the above countermark and also with the mark C or CUY. (Cuyaba, capital of the Province of Matto Grosso), a proof that in those years the Spanish Peso was still legal currency in that distant province.



Fig. 8.

B) Countermarks on coins already circulating in the country.

The countermarks affixed to coins circulating in Brazil had in their majority the object of legally raising, reducing or fixing a new value for the respective piece, while other countermarks were affixed illegally.

1) A Decree in 1809 ordered a small countermark of the Portuguese Arms, (commonly called the "Escudete") to be affixed to the old copper coins of 40, 20 and 10 reis (valued at 5 reis the oitava, - 1 oitava = $3\frac{1}{2}$ grammes) which had double the weight of the new ones coined in Lisbon (valued at 10 reis the oitava) in order to double their value to 80, 40 and 20 reis. The silver coins of 600, 300, 150 and 75 reis struck during the reign of Joseph I for the gold districts of Minas Geraes (at 7600 reis per Marco = 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes) were by means of the same countermark raised to the values of 640, 320, 160 and 80 reis (9192 reis per Marco).

When King John VI in 1821 returned to Portugal (whence he had fled from Napoleon in 1808) he left the colony in a miserable financial condition.

Whilst during the 13 years of the Court's sojourn in Brazil (1809 to 1821) about 9.161.000 milreis in gold, 13.215.000 milreis in silver (including the re-coined Spanish Pesos) (law of 23rd May 1810), 1.004.000 milreis in copper were coined, and during the following 6 years of the independent Empire (1822 to 1827) about 549.000 milreis in gold, 2.748.000 milreis in silver, 3.515.000 milreis in copper; only about 10.000 milreis in gold, 1.000 milreis in silver, and 8.610.000 milreis in copper were struck during the next 3 years (1828-1830).

During these 3 periods the circulation of paper money amounted to 8.071.000 milreis, 77.403.000 milreis and 62.213.000 milreis respectively.

These figures are an undoubted proof of the great modification in Brazilian currency, in which copper had previously only filled the subordinate place of a subsidiary coin.

Gold and silver had disappeared completely from circulation, their places being taken by copper. But in spite of the large quantities struck, these coins were already at a premium, because the population in spite of its weight preferred copper to the notes of the Bank of Brazil which offered no guarantee of any value. Copper was hoarded.

In the year 1830 the premium on copper coins reached 50%!

Besides the genuine coins large amounts of spurious copper coins (manufactured in the country and abroad) were circulating, as is clearly proved by the repeated, but always ineffective legislative measures taken during 1832 and 1833.

The continuous wars which Portugal was leading continually increased the expenditure of the country and as a further protection against silver flowing out of the country, a new law in 1663 decreed a further rise of 25%. Thus the Patacas, already valued at 480 reis, were raised to 600 reis and the smaller denominations in proportion.

The countermark consisted in a small crown over the figures with the new values, and was affixed in the Brazilian establishments (Officinas) of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Villa de Olinda in the Province of Pernambuco and San Vicente in the Province of San Paulo.

According to a table received from the Director of the Numismatic Section of the National Historic Museum, Rio de Janeiro, the following were the crowned countermarks affixed in Brazil:

On Spanish coins, 600, 300, 150, 75, on Portuguese coins, 500, 250, 200, 150, 100, 75, 120 and 60 (Fig. 1)*



Fig. 1.

In the course of 1667 D. Affonso was made a prisoner by his brother D. Pedro (1667-1706) who during the first 16 years, until the death of his brother, ruled with the title of Prince Regent.

This prince, with the object of putting a stop to the sweating and clipping of gold and silver coins, in 1688 decreed currency reforms. This decree was in 1694 followed by another one, creating in the "State" of Brazil, as the colony was termed in official documents, a mint entrusted with the coining of the colony's own currency, but prohibiting an export of same.

The first mint started work in 1695 in Bahia and later on other mints were opened, who hand in hand with the Royal mint in Lisbon coined money, both of the National (Portuguese) and Colonial (Brazilian) type.

Weight, fineness and value underwent several changes during the next century, but during all this time no countermarking took place.

The 18th century was the Gold Century of Brazil; during the reign of King John V (1706-1750) 15 varieties of gold coins circulated in Brazil against only 4 in silver!

By the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century the output of gold had been greatly decreased and whereas now only 2 gold coins (6400 and 4000 reis) were in circulation, enormous amounts of Spanish Silver Pesos were circulating in the interior.

In order to legalize this circulation an Edict of 1st September, 1808 ordered these Pesos to be countermarked by the Assay Offices in Villa Rica, Province of Minas Geraes, on both sides, on the Obverse with the Royal Arms of Portugal and the value (960), and on the Reverse with a small sphere with or without the mintmark M (Minas Geraes). (Fig. 8).

The same countermarks were affixed on Spanish Pesos in the Province of San Paulo with the mintmark P on the Reverse, while the Province of Matto

* These figures refer to illustrations of coins in my book "Numismatica Brasileira" of which the A. N. A. has a copy in its library.

Countermarks In Brazilian Numismatics

By CHAS. A. BAUMANN.

(A paper presented to the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.)

The large variety of countermarks in Brazil's currency, calls for a closer examination; I have divided them into 4 distinct groups:

- A) Countermarks on foreign coins for legal circulation in the country,
- B) Countermarks on coins already circulating in the country,
- C) Private countermarks on Brazilian Coins,
- D) Foreign Countermarks on Brazilian Coins for circulation in other countries.

A) Countermarks on foreign coins for legal circulation in the country:

Brazil was discovered and annexed by Portugal in 1500, since which time Portuguese money circulated in the colony, until the occupation of Portugal by Spain in 1580, when Spanish currency also found its way to Brazil.

After Portugal had shaken off the Spanish yoke in 1640 King John IV, "The Restorer," (1640-1656), found himself at war with Spain on the European Continent, while overseas he was also at war with the Netherlands.

The financing of these wars caused the King much difficulty, and he was forced to raise the value of the currency in order to meet part of the expenses.

Considering the large amount of silver coins in circulation and the impossibility of withdrawing all from circulation and recoinning them, a Royal Decree in 1642 ordered the value of the Testoon (100 reis) 4 Vintens (80 reis), Half-Testoon (50 reis) & 2 Vintens (40 reis) to be raised by 20% by counterstamping the coins with a small number 120, 100, 60 and 50 respectively in a small circle.

These coins, countermarked in Portugal in 1642 also circulated in the Colony of Brazil, however with a further increase in their value.

The considerable export of the Spanish silver coins (Patacas & Half-Patacas) was causing great concern to the Portuguese Government, and in order to put a stop to this trade it was decreed in 1643 that the value of these coins (1 Pataca = 8 Reales Spanish = 320 reis Portuguese, and ½ Pataca = 160 reis) should be raised by 50% to 480 and 240 reis by means of a countermark with these new values below a small Royal crown. The profit on this transaction was to be divided in equal parts between the Government and the owners of the money. This process was also applied to the 2 Reales pieces, although they were not expressly mentioned in the decree.

The countermarking was not only effected in Portugal and some of the other Portuguese colonies, but also by the Brazilian Assay-Offices in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Maranhao.

A large amount partly of spurious coins and partly of coins with lack of the requisite fineness found their way from Peru to Brazil, and so great became the nuisance that the King by a Royal Edict in 1651 prohibited the further circulation of all Peruvian Patacas, including the old genuine coins, and ordered all without exception to be sent to Lisbon.

As this order would cause serious difficulties to the people in the colony who would have to wait for many months until they received their new money from Portugal, the Governor General of Brazil decided that the Patacas which after examination were found to be genuine should be countermarked with a stamp similar to that of 1643, and then enter again into circulation.

During the reign of King John's successor, Affonso VI. (1656-1667), we find another countermark on the Portuguese coins.

A Decree in 1662 ordered the value of the gold coins to be raised, so that the 4 cruzados, until then worth 3500 reis should be valued at 4000 reis and those of 2 and 1 cruzados accordingly, by affixing a countermark of 4, 2, or 1 below a small crown.

These gold coins also circulated in Brazil.

Within a year 68-69 A. D. four Roman emperors followed each other in rapid succession. They are Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian. The Roman Empire extended from Spain to Syria and from Britain to Africa. There were mints in various localities. It therefore required some time for the mint engravers to obtain a portrait of a new emperor. When they succeeded each other as quickly as they did in this hectic year, the news that there was a new emperor reached the mints before his portrait. The engravers must have been in a quandary. They could no longer strike in the name of the old emperor, but they didn't know what the new one looked like. Hence on the earliest issues of these emperors we should not be too surprised to find the titles of the new emperor with a portrait of the old one. The oddity is thus explained. All the coins have been published before, but it may be a long time before I am able to improve my specimens. I am extremely satisfied with my moderate purchases.

My own specialty has been ancient coins, but I am quite sure that collectors in other fields have equal opportunities to find coins with interesting stories behind them, IF THEY LOOK.

NOT INCLUDED IN LIBRARIAN'S DUTIES.

Among the some 100 letters the A. N. A. Librarian receives every month are some queer ones; about one in 10 is written so poorly it needs deciphering. Some strange requests come in, nearly one-fourth of the writers, however, asking about the 1913 nickel.

But a recent one from Brownfield, Texas, tops the list, according to Librarian Ted Hammer. Here it is: "I would like for you to send me the information on the making of coins. I would like for you to send me a sample."

Newspaper Numismatics

ATLANTA—An Atlanta woman, riding home on a bus, suddenly realized she had left a "piggy" bank at the postoffice while mailing letters. She hurried back to the postoffice, found the bank on the counter, and then noticed it was heavier.

Between the time she'd left the postoffice and returned, generous Atlantians, thinking it was there for aiding some worthy cause, had put many coins in it.

—Louisville Times.

LONDON—Ellis Kahn, Russian-born former peddler who made a fortune in furniture, lost £100,000 (\$400,000) of it yesterday as a fine for failure to offer for sale to the Treasury \$135,593 in United States currency. Kahn collapsed in Bow Street Court when he heard the sentence.

The prosecutor said that Kahn, realizing that mail from the United States concerning his accounts was read by the censor, informed authorities he had undeclared deposits there.

Besides the fine, he was assessed \$200 in costs and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Britain requires its subjects to offer United States money for sale to the Treasury to obtain exchange for purchases in the United States.

—Associated Press.

OGDEN, ILL.—Mrs. Harry Denhart, Ogden, purchased some canned vegetables at a September sale of the household furnishings of the late Mrs. Dora Ann Parris, Ogden. They were labeled "tomatoes—1941." Today she opened a can and found, to her amazement, not tomatoes, but \$1,928 in currency. The money was turned over to Leo Freese, executor of the Parris estate.

—Chicago Tribune.

GARY, IND.—Treasury officials are looking for a certain scrap metal donor here. More than 50 counterfeit coins of various denominations were found in one scrap pile.

—Detroit Free Press.

depths of the cuts is the same as that on the flat surface. The Roman emperor was a god. Commodus, especially, had grandiose ideas of his divine capacity. To insult the emperor's person was a crime which was followed by swift and awful punishment. Therefore, to find an intentional effacement of the emperor's likeness on a Roman coin is rare and wholly unexpected. I surmised a possible explanation and purchased the coin. I later gave greater weight to this explanation when I read in the history books the story of the last days of Commodus.

Commodus was the unworthy son of Marcus Aurelius, the philosopher emperor who was a paragon of virtue. The son, wholly unlike his father, was one of the cruelest rulers in history. The country was bankrupted by his insatiable lust for depraved entertainment, and thousands of the best men of the empire were foully murdered for voicing their objections. On the night of December 31st, 192 A. D., after a dose of poison failed to work efficiently, a stealthy assassin's dagger found its mark. The Senate met that night and elected a new emperor, decreed the memory of Commodus to eternal infamy, that his statues be thrown down and all his images and titles erased. It is likely that some owner of this coin, taking the decree literally, eradicated the emperor's portrait to express his indignation and loathing for his late unlamented sovereign. Thus he left this curious specimen which I was delighted to isolate from the limbo of the dealer's stock.

An incident, somewhat similar, occurred in 217 A. D. when Caracalla murdered his brother Geta with whom he shared the emperorship. In an effort to remove every reminder of his horrifying crime he decreed that all his brother's statues and images be destroyed. Of course he was not taken too seriously because portrait coins of Geta are very common. But, in the city of Stratonicea in Caria, he had partisans who in a small measure attempted compliance, for from that city there are bronze coins having the facing portraits of the brothers on which that of Geta has been obliterated.

3. A SMALL BRONZE COIN OF CONSTANTINE. This little coin is in excellent condition and shows the emperor's portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse two captives seated below a trophy surmounted by a cross. Constantine was the first Christian emperor of Rome. It is related that while he was one day engaged in prayer he saw in the heavens a miracle which consisted of a "trophy of a cross of light" bearing the inscription, "BY THIS SIGN CONQUER." There is no reason to doubt that the presence of the two captives beneath the trophy and cross is a direct reference to the miracle. It was this revelation which heralded the establishment of Christianity as the state religion, and shaped the future of mankind. The coin therefore records one of the greatest events in history.

4. TWO SMALL BRONZES FROM ANTIOCH. Both coins have the head of Zeus on the obverse, and a representation of the statue of the Tyche of Antioch on the reverse. They cost fifty cents a piece and are in excellent condition. The inscription on one is ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΟΡΝΙΝΟΤ (Saturninus), and on the other ΕΠΙΟΤΑΡΟΤ (Varus).

Saturninus, as related by Josephus, is the Roman magistrate who presided at the "phoney" trial at which he condemned to death two sons of Herod the Great, at Herod's own instigation, upon trumped up charges. It was an act so corrupt and nauseating that it is without precedent in history.

Varus was the governor of Syria, who, after committing excesses there, including mass murder, was sent by Augustus to Germany. In his new assignment he suffered one of the most humiliating defeats in all Roman history. His entire army was trapped by the barbarians and completely annihilated. Augustus nearly went out of his mind. At times he would get fits of melancholy in which he would mutter repetitiously, "Varus, give me back my legions."

Both coins are rich in historical associations and were well worth their small cost.

5. THREE ROMAN ODDITIES. Each coin is second rate in condition. There is something about each one of them, however, which is different.

Two of the coins are of Vitellius. One was struck in Alexandria, and while it has the titles of Vitellius it bears the portrait of Galba. The other is a denarius with the usual Vitellius inscription but it bears the portrait of Otho. The third is a denarius of Vespasian and has his titles, but the portrait is that of Vitellius. These hybrid types are sure to arouse anyone's curiosity. There is an adequate explanation.

Numismatic Rummaging

By HARRY J. STEIN, Great Neck, N. Y.

(A paper presented to the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.)

There's a lot of numismatics to be learned from cheap coins. Every true collector aspires to build a collection of choice coins, and ever so often we hear the beginner admonished to "collect condition." It is excellent advice, but to the collector who seeks numismatic knowledge as well as coins, the cheap stuff, which dealers, with disdain, throw in cigar boxes or trays of unassorted material, should not be overlooked.

Every coin, cheap or expensive, has its own background. Each collector's merit as a numismatist is measured by how much he knows, not by what he has. The more backgrounds he knows, the better numismatist he is.

To illustrate my point, I have selected some items from my collection gleaned from accumulations of scorned, inferior grade coins, each of which cost a dollar or less. I might add that none are "sleepers" because the dealers from whom they were obtained could not have gotten better prices for them, even if they knew the stories I am about to relate. When I ask a dealer to show me his trays of cheap coins, I am not looking for "sleepers" and, frankly, my luck in finding them has been very, very bad. I am seeking coins having interesting backgrounds. Fortunately there are a great many coins having backgrounds of more than usual interest which affect their prices very little, if at all.

1. A PLATED TETRADRACHM OF ATHENS. The condition of this coin is very poor, but that does not detract from its desirability. It did prevent the dealer from getting a price for it.

Athens, at the peak of its prosperity issued a series of coins which because of their uniform purity and weight were universally desired in trade. In the closing period of her exhausting war with Sparta, and after the coins made from the temple gold had been used up, her treasury was empty, and a war was still to be fought. She was therefore compelled to resort to inflation. In B. C. 405 an issue of debased coins was struck. The counterpart of the once respected tetradrachm was now a despised fraud having a heavy copper core and a thin plating of silver. Aristophanes, the great dramatist, has recorded the incident in his "FROGS." The chorus speaks:

"Often it has crossed my fancy that the city's apt to deal
With the very best and noblest members of the commonweal,
Just as with our ancient coinage and the fine new minted gold.
These, sir, these our sterling pieces, all of pure Athenian mould,
All of perfect die and metal, all the fairest of the fair,
All of workmanship unequalled, proved and valued everywhere,
In demand among the Hellenes and Barbarians far away;
These we use not. But the worthless pinchbeck coins of yesterday,
Vilest die and basest metal, now we always use instead.

Even so, our sterling townsmen, nobly born and nobly bred,
Men of worth and rank and mettle, men of honourable fame,
Trained in every liberal science, choral dance and manly game,
These we treat with scorn and insult. But the strangers newliest come,
Worthless sons of worthless fathers, pinchbeck townsmen, coppery scum,
(Whom in earliest days the city hardly would have stooped to use
Even for her scapegoat victims), these for every task we choose.

On my coin the silver plating has corroded away at spots leaving the copper core to full view. Despite its ugliness, I prize it highly. The coin was so poor in quality and so soon spurned by traders that there was no incentive to preserve or hoard it. Hence the coin is now very difficult for collectors to acquire, and because of its thin silver plating I doubt whether it can be readily found in such condition as we set for standard for other coins.

2. A POTIN TETRADRACHM OF COMMODOUS STRUCK AT ALEXANDRIA. The condition of the coin is wretched. The portrait of this emperor who ruled the Roman Empire from 179 to 192 A. D. is barely discernible because some vandal, with a sharp instrument mutilated the profile. That the mutilation is ancient is proven by the fact that the corrosion in the

cycloid pattern is used to furnish a lace-like edging in the inner edges of the lathe work.

The obverse of the Great Seal is on the right center, and the reverse is on the left center. The impressions are enclosed by a circular cycloid line pattern and ornamental acanthus leaf scroll work. Below the reverse side are the words "The Great Seal" and below the obverse are the words, "Of the United States."

The first committee on the Great Seal was formed on the afternoon of July 4, 1776, and consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The Great Seal was not developed all at one time but was taken from several designs that were submitted. William Barton of Philadelphia, a well known Revolutionary Army Officer, submitted several designs, then the Secretary of Congress, Charles Tomson prepared a new sketch; again Mr. Barton prepared another which was an improvement of the Secretary's. This last sketch by Mr. Barton was practically identical to that finally adopted and agreed upon. The design was officially adopted by Fundamental Law on June 20, 1782, prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The Great Seal was again ratified after the Constitution was adopted in 1789.

The obverse of the Great Seal is described as follows: "Arms; Paleways of thirteen pieces argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American Eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch of thirteen leaves and olives and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto "E Pluribus Unum," translated, "From Many, One." "The Crest; Over the head of the Eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field."

In common language, Paleways (perpendicular stripes or divisions) of thirteen pieces, argent (white) and gules (red); a chief (upper part of the escutcheon) occupying one-third of the whole azure (blue).

The meaning of the divisions is as follows: The escutcheon is composed of the chief and the pale; the two most honorable ordinaries (divisions).

"The Pieces, pale (equal in width and of two colors, alternating), represent the several States all joined in one solid, compact entire, supporting a chief, which unites the whole and represents Congress. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on the union and the strength resulting from it, for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their union through Congress.

"The colours of the pales are those used in the Flag of the United States of America; White signifies purity and innocence; red, hardness and valour; the color of the chief, signifies vigilant perseverance and justice."

"The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war which is vested in Congress. The Constellation represents a new State taking its place among the other sovereign powers. The escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American Eagle without any other supporters to denote that the United States ought to rely on their own virtue.

"The reverse of the Great Seal shows a pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye these words, *Annuit Coeptis* (meaning, Prosper our Beginnings). On the base of the pyramid, the numerical letters MDCCLXXVI and underneath the following motto, "*Novus Ordo Seclorum*" (translated, A New Order of the Ages).

"The pyramid signifies Strength and Duration; the Eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American Cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence (1776) and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American Area, which commences from that date."

The first appearance of the reverse of the Great Seal to the general public was made when it was incorporated as part of the reverse design of the silver certificates of the dollar denomination in 1935.

The only previous use of the reverse of the Great Seal according to Treasury Records, was in 1882, when a centennial medal was issued by the United States Mint to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the adoption of the Great Seal.

Md., from 1828 to 1883. This man, Stabler, was an expert engraver and die cutter, and he cut many of the Departmental seals for the Government. At one time he was commissioned to cut a die for the Great Seal of the United States, (to be used only on documents bearing the President's Signature). He made some unauthorized changes in the design and it was known as the "Illegal Seal." Before 1849, official documents of the Treasury either bore a printed seal or one of some sort of wax.

The inscription on the Treasury Seal, "THESAUR, AMER. SEPTENT, SIGIL," translated is, Treasury America North Seal of, or Seal of the Treasury of North America.

The principal elements of the design are: Scales, Square and Key. The scales represent Justice, the Square represents Honesty, and the Key, Security.

The first paper money issued by the United States Government were the Demand Notes of 1861. These did not bear the Treasury Seal and were the only issue of notes of one dollar or more, which do not bear the seal. The Legal Tender Notes of 1862 were the first currency to bear the Seal; all later issues of notes, bonds, and other paper issued by the Treasury bear the Seal, except certain issues of the Fractional Currency. Some of the Fourth Issue and all of the Fifth Issue of Fractional Currency bears the seal; previous issues do not.



Reverse Seals of Current One Dollar Note.

The 1878 issue of Silver Certificates (specimens of this issue are now extremely rare) had the seal with an error. The Key in the seal pointed to the right instead of to the left. George H. Blake, Treasurer of the A. N. A. called the error to the attention of Mr. Sullivan, who was then Director of Engraving and Printing, Sullivan, Blake and J. E. Ralph who was at that time Custodian of Dies, Plates and Rolls (and later, successor to Mr. Sullivan as Director), looked over all the dies in the Bureau and could find no reason or explanation for the error. The same error appeared on papers issued by the Treasury Department of that period. It is one of the most famous errors that appear on any paper currency.

The Seal as it now appears on currency is $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter and has a spiked border. The official impression seal is $1\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter and has a beaded border. The wreath and floral design within the inscription are much more elaborate on the large seal than on the smaller one. There is no reverse to the Treasury Seal, and no record that it has ever appeared on a coin or a medal.

The back of our present One Dollar Bill is printed in green. The outer portion of the note consists of the usual conventional, geometrical lathe design, with the title "The United States of America" in white-faced Roman letters across the top of the note in the lathe work. The words "One Dollar" in similar lettering appear in the lower panel of the lathe work, having a ruled tint on their face. In each corner is a large white-faced numeral "1" and extending across this figure is the word "ONE" in white Roman lettering. Between the reverse and obverse of the Great Seal of the United States is the word "ONE" on a ruled face Roman letter having a ruled shadow. This word is approximately $1\frac{7}{8}$ " long, and $11/16$ " in height. A small

Our present dollar bill, which is approximately 6-5/32" long and 2-5/8" in width, requires thirty days to complete, during which time it is counted and checked for defects more than fifty times. The average cost of producing a currency note of whatever the denomination, is less than one cent.

New notes are shipped to the Federal Reserve banks by the Treasury Department in the paper-wrapped, Bureau-sealed packages, that contain 4,000 notes each. Notes are tightly bound within the packages and each 100 notes is under individual strap. The unbroken seal protects the package. Shipments of currency to the banks are covered in transit by insurance for full value.

Dollar bills comprise more than one-half of the number of bills in circulation. They last an average of nine months; however, today on account of the war, we are using paper money longer, as you can see from the worn and soiled bills now in circulation. So great is the wear and tear on paper money, that every day millions of dollars worth comes in from banks to the United States Treasury to be destroyed.

They prepare such unfit notes for remittance to the Treasury by first segregating each class and then assembling each denomination under 100 note straps. They are next cancelled by perforating them and putting them up in bricks of 1,000. The strapped notes are then bi-sectioned longitudinally. The lower halves are shipped to the Secretary of the Treasury. The arrival of the shipment at the Treasury is announced to the bank by telegraph, whereupon the bank ships the upper half to the Treasury.

In January, 1940, there were destroyed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing an average of \$11,006,627 for every day of the twenty-six working days in the month. Bills are destroyed by burning.

The amount of paper currency irretrievably lost by the people of the United States through fire, shipwrecks and forgotten caches, averages about \$150,000 a week.

Many bills are turned into the Treasury for redemption on account of being torn, burned, or otherwise damaged. If there is enough to make three-fifths of the bill, it is redeemed at full face value. If between two-fifths and three-fifths at half value. Smaller fragments are redeemed on proof that the rest was destroyed.

Our present One Dollar Silver Certificate, Series 1935-A, is printed in black on the obverse or face side. The fine lines in the border that cross and recross, are clear and distinct. The printing on the bill is perfectly spaced and of equal height. The portrait of Washington, which appears only on the One Dollar denomination, is very lifelike. The eyes are clear and look directly at you. The background around the head is clear and even. The fine lines that form the small squares of the background are very noticeable; to the right of the portrait the words, "ONE DOLLAR" in Roman lettering, have a graduated ruled face with a ruled shadow approximately one inch below the top edge of the note. Below this in Black Roman lettering is the wording "Washington, D. C." On the left of the portrait a shaded figure "1" is engraved and across this Gothic lettering is printed. Inside the border just above and to the left of the large figure "1", is a small letter. This letter is the check letter always printed in black; it also appears in the lower right hand corner with the face plate number. The signature of the Secretary of the Treasury appears at the lower right side, and the signature of the Treasurer of the United States appears on the lower left side. The Treasury Seal, printed in blue, is located to the right of the portrait.

There seems to be a wide spread lack of knowledge about the United States Treasury Seal. Through diligent research, authenticated information has been secured from the following sources: Lewis M. Reagan, Director of Publicity of the A. N. A. and George H. Blake, Treasurer of the A. N. A. and is as follows: The seal itself is older than the Treasury and except for minor changes in size, length of key, border and so forth, it is the same today as when first authorized. On September 26, 1778, the Congress (Continental) appointed a committee to design a seal for the Continental Treasury. The members of this committee were John Witherspoon, Gouverneur Morris and Richard Henry Lee. The actual designer seems to have been Morris. Their design was submitted and approved and appeared on official documents as early as 1782.

The die for the first impression seal (so-called male and female dies), was cut from cast steel in 1849 by Edward Stabler, postmaster of Sandy Springs,

1878, \$300,000 was appropriated for a new building, which was completed in 1880. Today there are two buildings of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C. They employ about 5,900 people, who make millions of postage stamps, all Government Bonds and revenue stamps, besides our paper money.

When a new note or other engraved work is to be produced a model is prepared by an artist in the engraving division. The work of this designer is based upon discussions of officials of the various branches of the government interested in the product. The model finally must secure the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The design is then reproduced in soft steel by engravers. Separate portions of the design, such as the portrait, vignette, ornaments and lettering are commonly executed separately by experts, who specialize in individual branches of the work. Each expert works with a steel tool known as a graver, aided by a powerful magnifying glass. One false cut or a slip of the tool, a miscalculation of width or depth of line, may destroy weeks of labor. No counterfeiter has ever duplicated the artistic work of the expert engravers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The combined work of the engravers is known as a die and takes over six months to complete. The steel comprising the die is heated in cyanide of potassium and then dipped in oil or brine to harden it. The die is then placed on the bed of a transfer press and, under heavy pressure, a cylinder of soft steel called a roll, is rolled over the die. The work of the individual engravers is thus transferred to the roll in combined form, the soft steel of the roll being forced into the lines of the original engraving, so that lines stand out in relief on the roll. The steel of the roll is then hardened and the design is transferred to soft steel plates, again by rolling under great pressure. The steel plates, with the design in the intaglio or cut-in impression as on the original die, are then hardened and cleaned and are ready for the printer. The original die may be used to produce numerous rolls, and each roll is available to make additional plates, as those originally put into service become worn. An electrolytic process for duplicating plates has also been developed in the Bureau. The ink for printing is mixed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Our paper currency is not just a scrap of paper, but something to be proud of. American paper money has led the way in quality, strength and practical usefulness. The paper money of most countries is lighter and easier to tear. The paper for our currency is made under Government supervision in Massachusetts and is composed of 75% silk and 25% cotton fiber. It is impregnated with small red and blue silk threads. Nylon thread is being tried out by the Government today in place of silk. Counterfeit bills generally have no silk threads, but the threads are imitated by small red and blue ink lines.

Over one thousand tons of paper per year is secured by the Treasury Department from the contractor, and is drawn by the Bureau from the Treasury Department's Bureau of Paper Custody, in packages of 1,000 sheets each. The paper goes first to the Wetting Division, which first counts and then moistens the paper. Especially designed machinery has been used for wetting since 1911, the work previously having been done by hand.

After being seasoned for several days, the sheets are ready to be fed to a flat-bed power plate printing press, operated by a printer and two assistants. Four plates, each plate reproducing the design on the backs of twelve notes, are clamped on each press. The plates are inked by rubber rollers. Surplus ink is removed by a mechanism known as a wiper and by hand work by the plate printer, with the result that ink is left only in the etched lines of the design. The plates are then pressed against the moistened paper, which absorbs the ink, making it an integral part of the note. The backs of twelve notes are first printed on each sheet. Similar procedure is followed in printing the face of the note. When printed on both sides the sheets are put through a sizing operation, which gives a better finish to the currency and strengthens the paper by making it more resistant to dirt, grease and wear. In the final printing operation, the signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Treasurer of the United States, are typographically over-printed, from steel dies, when the bills are numbered and sealed. This last operation also separates the sheets into notes and counts the notes into packages of 100.

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Facts About United States Paper Money

By R. L. POXON, Painesville, Ohio.

(A paper presented to the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.)

The oldest paper money made in what is now the United States was the two shillings and six pence bill, dated 1690, and the five shilling piece. They show a small oval seal at the left with an Indian standing holding a bow and arrow. These notes were issued by authority of "The General Court of Massachusetts Bay." Specimens are now in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Benjamin Franklin printed notes for Pennsylvania from 1729 to 1763 and these notes bear his signature.

The plates for the first of the continental currency were engraved in 1775 by Paul Revere. The value of the continental currency became so small that, "Not worth a continental," was a common saying.

Paper money was also used after the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. It was not Federal Currency, but bank notes. Prior to 1836, these notes were issued by the two United States banks established by the congress. The first bank was closed in 1811, the second in 1836. After 1836, the chief form of paper currency were notes issued by banks operating under charters from the States.

The present system of United States paper money began with the Civil War. Treasury notes were issued under the act of July 17th and August 5th, 1861. The National Bank Act of 1864 provided for National Bank Notes issued with United States Bonds as security; an amendment in 1908 permitted national bank notes on security other than United States Bonds. National Bank Notes have been in the process of retirement since March, 1935.

Our paper currency took its final form with the adoption of the Federal Reserve Act, December 23, 1913. The first issue of Federal Reserve Notes was made November 16, 1914, with the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks.

New designs for all paper currency issues, and reduction in size, were made effective in 1929 and were first issued in July, 1929.

In 1862 the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing was started in the attic of the west wing of the United States Treasury Department Building, with a chief, one male assistant and four female operatives. In

South East Texas Numismatic Association, 5727, from J. T. Cone, Secy., P. O. Box 651, Port Arthur, Texas, to J. T. Cone, Secy., 3901 5th St., Port Arthur, Texas.
Merrill J. Ainsworth, 9207, from 2807 Stoner Ave., West Los Angeles, Calif., to 11217 Graham Place, Los Angeles, Calif.

V. L. Arrington, 6066, from 3 Shipley St., San Francisco, Calif., to 2736½ 35th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Bernard Baer, 5871, from 5325 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., to 5006 W. Quincy, Austin Sta., Chicago, Ill.

Chas. E. Blackley, 8962, from 209 Wabash Ave., Kenmore, N. Y., to 100 Stenzie Ave., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

O. E. Bradford, 8821, from 209 South 7th St., Beatrice, Nebr., to 615 North 9th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

Charles E. Briggs, 307, from 1224 2nd Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to 317 8th St. S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Arthur H. Brooke, 6547, from 30 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., to 145 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Arthur L. Brooks, 6689, from 6229 Northwest Hgw., Chicago, Ill., to 348 Park Lane, Arlington Heights, Ill.

Paul C. Brown, 7221, from 322 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo., to 5307 Gladstone, Normandy, Mo.

M. R. Cohen, 2995, from P. O. Box 3507, Cleveland, Ohio, to 15 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

Marvin E. Cox, 8361, from 1521 Sherwin Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 1200 Sherwin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gerald A. Denbroeder, 8582, from 2815 Clune Ave., Venice, Calif., to 2105 Maple St., Burbank, Calif.

Joseph F. Downing, 5106, from 1407 Main St., Hartford, Conn., to 284 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Major Thomas H. Finn, 6654, from Washington, D. C., to 1834 East 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Ferrell Fox, 6328, from 315 W. Park Ave., San Antonio, Texas, to 511 Fulton Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

Robert W. Fritz, 5728, from 1439 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa., to 132 W. Sedgwick St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Nevin H. Gibson, No. O-561092, 8952, from Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., to Headquarters 8th Bomber Command, APO 634, care Postmaster, New York City, N. Y.

Robert H. Hedges, 9145, from 34 Castle Blvd., Akron, Ohio, to 857 Delia Ave., Akron, Ohio.

Capt. Harry L. Hickey, 7537, from care R. G. Hickey, 26th St., Cleveland, Tenn., to 725th M. P. Bn., Fort Jackson, S. C.

J. H. Highland, 7334, from 1846 Melrose, Rockford, Ill., to R. R. 2, Rockford, Ill.

Alfred L. Hodes, 4486, from 11 Marden Lane, New York City, N. Y., to 2842 De Sota Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla.

Lt. Harold Jones, 8945, from N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla., to Rec. Bks., San Francisco, Calif.

Charles Kabealo, 8332, from 217 E. Maynard Ave., Columbus, Ohio, to 2304 North High St., Columbus, Ohio.

H. C. Kenney, 6704, from 792 Elm St., New Haven, Conn., to Hotel York, 7th Ave. and 36th St., New York City, N. Y.

Norman J. Kveton, 8742, from 8319 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill., to 8805 Kante, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. W. L. McCullough, 8139, from care Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 714th M. P. Bn., Pier 90, New York City, N. Y.

Col. A. B. McKie, 6664, from Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco, Calif., to Baxter General Hosp., Spokane, Wash.

Dr. Paul F. Pax, 8893, from 4500 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo., to 21st Gen. Hosp., Fort Benning, Ga.

Joseph Milner, 8161, from 1325 N. Sarah St., St. Louis, Mo., to 2715 Burd Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph Moss, Capt. Joseph Moss, 7727, from 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., to New Natl. Guard Armory, 19th & "A" Sts. S. E., Washington, D. C.

Charles F. Nettleship, Jr., 4251, from 456 Elmwood Ave., Maplewood, N. J., to 1212 Woodside Parkway, Silver Spring, Md.

A. C. Overton, 7209, from 1627 East 8th St., Pueblo, Colo., to 1607 East 12th St., Pueblo, Colo.

Victor J. Palmer, 8958, from 246 W. 22nd St., New York City, N. Y., to 135 Prospect Park S. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Archibald Sabin Parker, 3690, from 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine, to 44 Revere St., Portland, Maine.

Albert L. Reibling, 7353, from 20 Eastchester Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., to 14 Alpha Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Allen Shapiro, 8727, from 375 E. 205th St., New York City, N. Y., to 3260 Perry Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Florence H. Summerill, 8334, from 6 Prospect Ave., Middletown, N. Y., to 184 Croydon Road, Rochester, N. Y.

Arnold E. Swanson, 6918, from 2100 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa, to 2318 N. Union St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. H. J. Williams, 7227, from 201 Briarcliff St., Harrisburg, Pa., to 321 N. E. 82nd St., Miami, Fla.

Richard M. Worrlow, 6349, from 123 Granada, Long Beach, Calif., to 3414 Colorado St., Long Beach, Calif.

Dr. James Orr Ryan, 9084, from 311 South Rampart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., to 2201 Longwood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

David McRoberts, 4342, from R. R. No. 5, Brainerd, Minn., to 1630 West 26th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Why Collect Civil War Tokens

By WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

(Paper read at a meeting of the Dayton Coin Club, Dayton, Ohio.)

In an article in the January Numismatist, 1942, Fellow Robert W. Benroth deals with the coin collector who collects coins because of his imagination. Such a collector will examine his Civil War Tokens and will reconstruct, in his mind's eye, the great struggle between the States in which his father or grandfather may have played an important part. The coin collector with an imagination undoubtedly is the basis of the science of numismatics for he lives and talks coins until the end. And so must it be.

In days ago, the more active days, the writer believed in having something to do all the time. For that reason the hobby of collecting Civil War Store Cards of Ohio was started some thirty years ago, perhaps to be more exact, it was in 1912 at the time of Ben G. Green's mail auction of the Charles Morris collection in which there was quite a showing of these tokens. Our first addition of any importance was practically all the Ohio Civil War tokens offered in this auction.

Well we recall that a few days after the Green auction our President of the A. N. A. made a trip to Lewisburg, Ohio for the purpose of purchasing the Ohio tokens but the owner was not interested in disposing of same. Mr. Brenner left Lewisburg a very disappointed man. Judson Brenner knew his stuff, he was a great collector-numismatist.

While in New York City in 1916 we had the great pleasure of visiting with the editor of The Numismatist, Edgar H. Adams, another ardent collector-numismatist. Along about the time of our visit Fellow Adams was preparing and publishing his list of Civil War Tokens of all the states of issue. On the occasion of our stay in New York City we purchased of Mr. Adams his entire collection of Ohio war tokens which made quite an addition to our Ohics.

While the publication of the Hetrich and Gutttag Civil War Tokens and Tradesman's Cards was in its formative period, Dr. Hetrich made several pilgrimages to our home in Lewisburg especially for the purpose of checking over our Ohio collection of Civil War Tokens. Several tokens were purchased from the Doctor at the time of his visits and later.

Aside from the Doctor's numismatic inclinations, he had another failing which might be classed as his professional hobby. He always made it a practice when possible to visit all side shows advertising oddities in and of the human race. It so happened that a street carnival was in progress during one of his visits to Lewisburg and so some of his time, of course, was taken in visiting certain side shows.

In conversation one day, the Doctor says—"Say, Moore, you caused me to pay more than \$100 for the Loomis token." Of course that was news—for it was the first intimation we had of who had landed this prize. We had placed our bid at \$300.00 for the three lots or our bid should not be considered otherwise. The tokens were from the collection of Henry C. Miller and were handled by Fellow Thomas L. Elder in his auction sale of March 1916. Some price for three little pieces of copper, say we, but numismatists will pay it and so must it be.

From time to time through the years the Elder auctions and a few other auction sales have made it possible for a few additions. While in attendance at an A. N. A. convention some years ago, one of the "Boys" said something about remaining over to attend the Elder sale on Monday. The catalogue had missed us, that is, it came after taking leave for the convention. Reaching home on Sunday morning, we hurried through the catalogue to locate if anything exciting and noticed a certain lot hidden in with other miscellaneous items. It was the Washington House, Urbana, Ohio Civil War Token in Copper-Nickel and new to our collection at the time. We lost no time; sent a telegram and won out. Since the above incident we have been fortunate to add a Washington House token in copper, new to Hetrich and Gutttag's work.

Our Fellow Otto Kersteiner has made it possible for several additions to our collection. Some years ago Fellow Kersteiner was kind enough to check

the entire collection according to Dr. Hetrich and Gutttag's work. Mr. Kersteiner now has one of the largest collections of Ohio Civil War store cards extant. Some few collectors interest themselves in the entire Civil War Copperhead series. Some are interested in their own home state and some collect two or more states according to their individual tastes.

As has been hinted at, there is real genuine hobby sport in the collecting of Civil War Store coin-tokens if the collector becomes enthusiastically inclined and enters into the hobby with a will and determination. To last the collector a lifetime, there are varieties and types a-plenty in which to form a representative collection. The collecting of Civil War Tokens or copperheads might be considered a ceaseless hobby since the pursuer seems never to reach the desired goal.

As previously stated our reason for collecting Civil War Tokens, that of having something to do all the time, should not be and is not the only reason or reasons for such activity. What a wealth of knowledge there is to be gained through the years. The collecting of these items is an extensive hobby that all can ride. We highly recommend such a hobby.

You Don't Have To "See" To Be A Coin Collector

*"Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor iron bars a cage."*

Yes, I repeat, you don't have to see to be a coin collector! And I don't mean dreaming either—altho I could conceive of the possibility of dreaming about coins and collecting, and I don't suppose it would be too far fetched to say enthusiastic collectors have had such experiences. No, I have something different to tell you, so different that when I first heard of it I could scarcely believe it.

We always have visitors at our monthly club meetings of the Oregon Numismatic Society (Portland, Oregon). At one of these meetings some two years ago, a visitor, William Milton Conger, who was unknown to us, applied for membership. It was most unusual that he was totally blind and interested in numismatics. Why? I could not understand what possible interest a blind person could have in the pursuit of coin collecting, which requires, to my way of thinking, seeing the coins to appreciate them.

Bill Conger, as he is better known to us now, was admitted to the membership of our club and has a record for good attendance. He lives in the country near Oak Grove, Oregon, which is some ten to twelve miles south of Portland, and has a member of his family or a friend bring him to each meeting and call for him afterwards. His left hand is paralyzed and he cannot see, yet he is an enthusiastic coin collector. In fact he is a better collector than a lot of us because he studies the coins and the make-up of the designs, and pursues the history back of them.

Bill has been blind for the past seven years. When he was fourteen years of age he lost his eyesight as a result of an operation for removal of a brain tumor. However, he has hopes of regaining his vision—a slow process—and is under medical care of the Mayo Clinic for this purpose, and so has not taken up the Braille system. He uses the "talking books" and has a small library of his favorite records.

As a boy he had been given a few odd and curious coins and had engaged in some swapping with the kids at school. He had just a handful of coins, mostly ordinary foreign pieces, when he lost his eyesight. But this did not stop him. Instead it increased his occasional interest to make a full-fledged collector of him today. The first six months after his operation he was confined entirely to his bed, and he spent most of this time on his hobby. Having liked history since his classes in school he became interested in coins having a historic interest, and now he specializes in ancient Greek and Roman coins. He wants a coin with a story behind it, and desires it to have a high relief make-up.

His present collection is composed of some two hundred ancient Greek and Roman coins, with a few early American and old English silver pieces dat-

ing back to William the Conqueror, and an assortment of modern U. S. and foreign. He keeps these housed in trays in a coin cabinet. Most of the coins are held in the Wayte Raymond individual plaques. Even though the collection totals over four hundred pieces he can tell them all apart and identify them.

Bill feels the high spots and depressions in the surface of the coins in order to determine the picture or design thereon. He judges them too by their weight and shape and can tell you the type of metal just by feeling it. I reached in my pocket for some change, picked out a worn piece just to confuse him, and asked him to examine it. Quicker than you can make up your mind at an auction and utter a bid, he replied that it was a Buffalo nickel!

—Stephen H. Bibler.

1942 AUCTION RECORDS U. S. COINS.

James B. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio, has compiled the prices realized on regular issue United States coins at thirty auction sales held this year, and has published these prices under the title, "1942 Auction Records U. S. Coins Since 1793." The booklet is 90 pages, 6x9 size, and produced by off-set lithography, using reduced typewriter type. Reduced typewriter is somewhat hard to read but that does not lessen the value of the work to auction fans. The gold and silver commemoratives are also covered.

Collectors of minor U. S., and other series which appear frequently in sales, will no doubt find the book a handy reference. Some of the other series, particularly gold coins did not appear frequently enough in this year's sales to establish an average.

Through the courtesy of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association, the ANA librarian, T. R. Hammer, 1400 Market Street, Burlington, Iowa, has a number of badges from the Cincinnati Convention of 1942. These will be sold at \$1 each as long as the supply lasts. All receipts will go into a special fund to be used only for the purchase of books for the library. There also are a few of the 1939 (New York) badges at the same price—or the two for \$1.75 postpaid.

Library Notes

Editor Lee Hewitt of The Numismatist has sent a number of single volumes of The Numismatist to the library. The library list is by no means complete, but there are more than previously. The library of course has a complete set, bound. If enough persons are interested, we will mimeograph the list of numbers. If you wish such a list, send a stamped-addressed envelope to Ted Hammer, 1400 Market Street, Burlington, Ia., with a request for the list—if there are at least 40, to make the mimeographing worth while, the list will be prepared.

The complete list of Numismatists at the library:

- 1894, Vol. 7, Feb. through Dec.
- 1895, Vol. 8, Jan.-Dec.
- 1896, Vol. 9, Jan. to Sept.; also Dec. issue.
- 1897, Vol. 10, Complete except August.
- 1898, Vol. 11, Jan.-Oct. (Nov., Dec. missing).
- 1899, Vol. 12, Complete.
- 1900, Vol. 13, July, Aug., Nov., Dec.
- 1901, Vol. 14, Feb.-Dec. except Nov.
- 1902, Vol. 15, None.
- 1903, Vol. 16, Dec. only.
- 1905, Vol. 18, July and Aug.
- 1906, Vol. 19, May to Nov. except June & Aug.

- 1907, Vol. 20, Sept., Oct., Nov.
 1908, Vol. 21, Jan.-Aug.; also Oct. & Dec.
 1909, Vol. 22, Feb.-Dec.
 1910, Vol. 23, Jan. to April; June and Sept.
 1911, Vol. 24, Feb.-Dec.
 1912, Vol. 25, Jan., May to Dec.
 1913, Vol. 26, Jan., April to June, Sept. to Nov.
 1914, Vol. 27, June, July, Sept., Oct., Dec.
 1915, Vol. 28, Complete.
 1916, Vol. 29, Complete except March, May, Oct.
 1917, Vol. 30, Feb. to July, Oct. and Nov.
 1918, Vol. 31, July to November.
 1919, Vol. 32, Complete except March and May.
 1920, Vol. 33, May, June, Sept., Oct., Dec.
 1921, Vol. 34, Feb. to Dec. except April.
 1922, Vol. 35, April to Dec. except Aug.
 1923, Vol. 36, Jan. to Dec. except July, Aug., Sept.
 1924, Vol. 37, July, Aug., Dec.
 1925, Vol. 38, Jan., Mar., June, Nov., Dec.
 1926, Vol. 39, Jan. to Oct. except May and June.
 1927, Vol. 40, Feb. to Dec. except Mar., April, Nov.
 1928, Vol. 41, Feb. to Dec.
 1929, Vol. 42, Feb. to Dec.
 1930, Vol. 43, Complete except April.
 1931, Vol. 44, Complete.
 1932, Vol. 45, Complete.
 1933, Vol. 46, Complete.
 1934, Vol. 47, Complete except Feb., April, June, Dec.
 1935, Vol. 48, Feb., May, July, Aug., Nov., Dec.
 1936, Vol. 49, Complete.
 1937, Vol. 50, Complete.
 1938, Vol. 51, Complete except April, June.
 1939, Vol. 52, All but Jan., Feb., April.
 1940, Vol. 53, Complete.
 1941, Vol. 54, Complete.

Anyone wishing to donate missing numbers will be doing the association a big favor by sending them to the library. In cases of quantities, the association will be happy to pay the carrying charge. The library also has some duplicates which it will trade for missing numbers or for any other material the library can use. These duplicates include:

- 1895, Feb. to Nov. inclusive.
 1896, Jan. to Sept.
 1898, Feb.
 1899, April-Dec.
 1900, July.
 1908, Feb.
 1913, Jan., April, May (2 May).
 1915, Jan. to July, Sept. and Aug.
 1918, Aug.
 1924, Dec.
 1931, Jan., June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
 1932, Feb. to Dec. inc.
 1933, April, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
 1934, May, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.
 1935, May, July, Aug., Nov., Dec.
 1936, Feb., March, April, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
 1937, Feb. to Dec.
 1938, Oct., Nov., Dec.
 1939, March, May, June, July, Aug., Sept.
 1940, Jan. to Dec. except Feb., Mar., July.
 1941, Jan. to Dec.

A good deal would be offered persons on some numbers—especially those with earlier copies to trade for later ones. Please send addressed postal or stamped-addressed envelopes with offers.

—T. R. H.

Organization Directory

(To keep the Directory up to date the editor relies upon the officials of the organizations listed to report promptly any changes in any of its features. There is no charge for listing, but new organizations must ask to be included and furnish the necessary information.)

Akron Coin Club, Akron, Ohio—Meets third Monday of each month at the Portage Hotel, Akron. V. L. Oblisk, Secretary, 874 Saxon Ave., Akron, Ohio.

Albany Numismatic Society, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays (except during July and August), at the Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Ave. Willis J. McKinney, Secretary, 62 Sycamore St., Albany, N. Y.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. M. Vernon Sheldon, Secretary, 451 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. L. A. Renaud, Curator, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.

Ames Numismatic Society, Ames, Iowa—Meets first Wednesday each month in Room 223 of the Memorial Union on the Iowa State College Campus. Fred Huntley, Secretary, 2526 Knapp St., Ames, Iowa.

Anderson Coin Club, Anderson, Indiana—Meets first Thursday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Norman Dixon, Secretary, R. R. 7, Anderson, Ind.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first Wednesday at the Hotel Henry Grady. F. G. O'Rear, Secretary, 917 Ogleshorpe Ave. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore Coin Club—Meets first and third Thursdays at Peale's Municipal Museum, 225 N. Holliday Street. George Requard, Secretary, 5907 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.

Boone Numismatic Association, Boone, Iowa—Meets first Monday evening of month in Baird's Cafe, Boone, Iowa. Guy L. Timbrel, Secretary, 1633 Third St., Boone, Iowa.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meeting, with dinner, last Monday of each month (summer excepted) at Boston City Club. Ernest R. Shackford, Secretary, 20 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just west of Third Ave., The Bronx, New York City. Martin F. Kortjohn, Secretary, 10 E. 40th St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at Gherry's Restaurant, 174 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Lewis M. Reagan, Secretary, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles T. Prickett, Secretary, 153 Hinman Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Burlington Coin Club, Burlington, Iowa—Meets second Monday nights at Chamber of Commerce, Room 216, Hotel Burlington. George Mosena, Secretary, 1020 N. Ninth St., Burlington, Iowa.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month at the Stowell Hotel, 416 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Earle K. Stanton, Secretary, 205 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Calumet Numismatic Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month at Klub Kottage, 3803 Deodar St., Indiana Harbor, Ind. Mrs. Lulu K. Achenbach, Secretary, 633 W. Sibley St., Hammond, Ind.

Canton Coin Club, Canton, Ohio—Meets first Monday at the Hotel Belden. L. A. Salasek, Secretary, 110 Smith Ave. N. W., Canton, Ohio.

Cedar City Coin Club, Lebanon, Ohio—Meets fourth Tuesday of each month at Harmon Hall, Lebanon, Ohio. Marion L. Loer, Secretary-Treasurer, Lebanon, O.

Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at the Montrose Hotel, Cedar Rapids. A. Ray Harman, President, 822 A Ave. N. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Thursday of each month. Myron B. Schumacher, Secretary, care of Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. J. Henry Payne, Secretary, 718 Newland Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the La Salle Hotel, La Salle and Madison streets. Clifford Lindall, Secretary, 1451 East 77th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Netherland Plaza Hotel. G. D. Parvin, Act. Secretary, Route 10, Box 61, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Coin Club of Rhode Island—Meets third Thursday of each month at the Old France Restaurant, unless otherwise mentioned, Providence, R. I. Miss Wilna B. Mackintosh, 115 Ivy St., E. Providence, R. I.

Colorado Springs Coin Club, Colorado Springs, Col.—Meets monthly at designated place. Edgar Levy, Secretary, 8 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Col.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Charles L. Kabealo, Secretary, 217 E. Maynard Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Cortland Coin Club, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets first Thursday of each month at Hotel Cortland. Mrs. Ruth Gumaer, Secretary, City Library, Cortland, N. Y.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month in the Baker Hotel. R. T. Griffith, Secretary, 510 S. Winnetka Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Dayton Coin Club, Dayton, Ohio—Meets last Monday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., 117 West Monument Ave., J. Lewis Good, Secretary, 305 W. Second St., Xenia, Ohio.

Des Moines Coin Club, Des Moines, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Y. M. C. A., 4th and Keo Way. Arnold E. Swanson, 2100 E. Twelfth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at the Detroit-Leland Hotel, Detroit, Mich. John F. McNamara, Secretary, 5745 Harvard Road, Detroit, Mich.

Fairfield County Numismatic Association, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets third Thursday of each month at the Green Shutters Inn, 123 Harrison St., Bridgeport, Conn. J. Norman Crosby, Secretary, 14 Herkimer St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Flint Stamp and Coin Club, Flint, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Y. W. C. A., Elton W. West, Secretary, 912 Vermilya Ave., Flint, Mich.

Fugio Coin Club, Shreveport, La.—Meets second Monday of each month in the directors' room of the Commercial National Bank. Thos. E. McIver, Secretary, Shreveport, La.

Greenwich Stamp and Coin Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Meets first and third Fridays at the Y. M. C. A. Evelyn Chard Billings, Secretary, P. O. Box 326, Greenwich, Conn.

Hamilton Coin Club, Hamilton, Ohio—Meets third Wednesday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. Carl O. Schwab, Secretary, 630 S. Fourth St., Hamilton, Ohio.

Hartford Numismatic Society, Hartford, Conn.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at Hotel Bond, on Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. Wilfred Lennon, Secretary, 96 Bannister St., Hartford, Conn.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City, A. B. Grant, Secretary, 7421 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

Indianapolis Coin Club, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets fourth Wednesday each month (except November and December, third Wednesday). Richard B. Whitney, Secretary, 4923 University Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

International Emergency Money Club, New York City—Meets second Wednesday of each month in New York City. Emil Di Bella, Secretary, 1461 University Ave., Bronx, New York.

Jersey City Coin Club, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets fourth Thursday of the month at Hotel Plaza. William Pukall, Secretary, 911 18th St., Union City, N. J.

Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco—Meets third Friday of each month with exhibit meeting in San Francisco Museum of Art, Civic Center, 7:30 P. M. Roy Hill, Counselor, 1140 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Robert W. Cook, Secretary, 480 Monticello St., San Francisco, Cal.

Junior Numismatic Society (New York City)—Meets third Saturday of the month at the A. N. S. Museum, Broadway at 155th St., New York City. Edward Herman, Secretary, 162-06 89th Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

Lehigh Valley Coin Club, Palmerton, Pa.—Meets third Thursday of the month, the meetings rotating between Palmerton, Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa. Earl Kremer, Secretary, 1412 Fairview St., Allentown, Pa.

Madison Coin Club, Madison, Wis.—Meets second Monday at the Dane County Courthouse. Gordon Gill, Secretary, 417 W. Gorham St., Madison, Wis.

Manhattan Coin Club, Manhattan, Kan.—Meets second Wednesday in each month, the place being decided at regular monthly meetings. Herbert L. Gaede, President, 322 Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

Memphis Coin Club, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at 826 Dermon Bldg., corner of Third and Court Streets. W. C. Wilburn, Secretary, 695 Landis, Memphis, Tenn.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets last Friday in each month at the Pfister Hotel. James Buchbinder, Secretary, 135 West Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Missouri Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Melbourne Hotel, Grand and Lindell Blvds., St. Louis, Mo. John Snow, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

Muscatine Coin Club, Muscatine, Iowa—Meets second Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A., Muscatine. R. B. Fuller, Secretary, 311 Bartlett Street, Muscatine, Iowa.

New Bedford Coin Club, New Bedford, Mass.—Meets last Tuesday of each month (summer excepted) at different members homes. Margaret C. Dunlap, Secretary, 237 Court St., New Bedford, Mass.

New Castle Coin Club, New Castle, Pa.—Meets fourth Monday of each month in the Y. M. C. A. D. G. Piper, Secretary, 910 Rose avenue, New Castle, Pa.

New Haven Numismatic Society, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Summerfield Church House, 34 Shelton Avenue, New Haven. Walter P. Johnson, Secretary, 19 West Rock Ave., New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mrs. Frank Brookes, Secretary, 4 Samuel St., West Orange, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 59 W. Twelfth St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Myron J. Parsons, Secretary, 270 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets first Thursday of each month at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, and the third Thursday of each month at 115 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn. Ernest W. Nelson, Secretary, 3433 23d Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Northwest Iowa Coin Club, Fort Dodge, Iowa.—Meets third Monday of each month at Fort Dodge Y. M. C. A. P. H. Loomer, Secretary, 913 Third Ave., N., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Numismatic Society of Frederick, Md.—Meets the second Monday of the month from September to June, inclusive, at the Potomac Edison Building, East Patrick St. Mrs. Louise S. Rhoads, Secretary, 127 E. Patrick St., Frederick, Md.

Oklahoma City Coin Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets third Monday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. G. W. Brucher, Secretary, 1409½ N. W. 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. Raymond Moulton, Secretary, 2647 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.

Oneonta Coin Club, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets first Friday in the month, place being decided at regular meetings. Mrs. Howard Wilson, Secretary, Oneonta, N. Y.

Orange County Coin Club, Santa Ana, Cal.—Meets third Tuesday of each month at Recreation Room of the Church of the Messiah, Santa Ana. Robert G. Efker, Secretary, 510 S. Garnsey St., Santa Ana, Cal.

Oregon Numismatic Society, Portland, Ore.—Meets second Monday night of the month at Benson Hotel. Stephen H. Bibler, Secretary, care Bank of California, Portland, Ore.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month at Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco. Edward Fogler, Secretary-Treasurer, 717 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pasadena Coin Club, Pasadena, Cal.—Meets third Wednesday night of each month at 415 East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, Cal. W. D. McCollum, Secretary, 1530 Woodbury Road, Pasadena, Cal.

Pitcairn Coin and Medal Club, Pitcairn, Pa.—Meets the second Monday of the month at 544 Broadway. Thomas B. Williams, Secretary, R. D. 1, Pitcairn, Pa.

Philadelphia Coin Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets second Thursday of each month at the Hotel Benjamin Franklin, Ninth and Chestnut Sts. George J. Patterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 4856, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh Coin Club.—Meets third Thursday of each month in the Game Room, Pittsburgh Coal Co., 409 Wood St. J. Edgar Cunningham, Secretary, 307 Air Brake Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.

Quad-City Coin Club, Davenport, Iowa.—Meets every second Thursday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. in Davenport. Vera C. Strachan, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, East Moline, Ill.

Racine Numismatic Society, Racine, Wis.—Meets second Friday of each month at the Y. M. C. A., 217 Fourth St. J. A. Velicer, Secretary, 717 Cleveland Ave., Racine, Wis.

Reading Coin Club, Reading, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Reading Co. Y. M. C. A., Sixth and Oley Sts., Reading. Harvey O. Adams, Secretary, 245 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Richmond Coin Club, Richmond, Va.—Meets second Friday of each month at the Byrd Park Club House. Dorothy McCaw, Secretary, 828½ W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

Rochester Numismatic Society, Rochester, Minn.—Meets first Monday of each month in Chamber of Commerce Building. S. W. Anderson, Secretary, 305½ S. Broadway, Rochester, Minn.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. William M. Hutchinson, Secretary, 49 Rowley Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Rocky Mountain Numismatic Society, Denver, Col.—Meets second Thursday of each month at places fixed by program committee. Jacob G. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Baltimore Hotel, Rm. 321, 429 Sixteenth St., Denver, Col.

San Diego Numismatic Society, San Diego, Cal.—Meets first Thursday of each month in the Assembly Hall of the Electric Building. Irving B. Knickerbocker, Secretary, 1784 Linwood St., San Diego, Cal.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Seattle Coin Club, Seattle, Wash.—Meets last Thursday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. Clubrooms, 909 Fourth Ave., Seattle. C. C. Saeman, Secretary, 609 Peoples Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Sioux City Coin Club, Sioux City, Iowa.—Meets the third Monday evening of each month at the main Public Library. Mrs. W. A. Guernsey, Secretary, 1322 23d St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield. William W. Willard, Secretary, 94 Warren Terrace, Longmeadow, Mass.

Sterling Coin Club, Sterling, Ill.—Meets second Wednesday each month at the Y. M. C. A., Sterling, Ill. Wm. H. Jamison, Secretary, 401 West Tenth St., Sterling, Ill.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Frank O. Webster, Secretary, 312 Wright Ave., R. D., East Syracuse, N. Y.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year: January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Toledo Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. S. L. Szypperski, Secretary, 222 Austin St., Toledo, Ohio.

Topeka Coin Club, Topeka, Kan.—Meets last Thursday of month at the Chamber of Commerce, Homer F. Wright, Secretary, 1225 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kan.

Toronto Coin Club, Toronto, Canada.—Meets second and fourth Friday each month at Apartment 2, 592 Church St., Toronto. J. Bruce Parker, Secretary, 105 Buckingham Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Triple-Cities Coin Club, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of each month. Floyd W. Mottram, Secretary, Binghamton, N. Y.

Trumbull Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Warren, Ohio—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Y. M. C. A. (except in June, July and August). Clyde Stillinger, Secretary, 534 North St., N. W., Warren, Ohio.

Tulsa Coin Club, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa. Frank J. Abdo, Secretary, 1237 S. Vandalia, Tulsa, Okla.

Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets first Monday of each month at Women's City Club, 736 Jackson Place N. W., Washington. C. Shirley Leachman, Secretary, 142-A Q St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Waterbury Numismatic Society, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets third Friday of the month at the Mattatuck Historical Society Bldg. Arnold B. Grasso, Secretary, 81 Charles St., Waterbury, Conn.

Waterloo Coin Club, Waterloo, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Grout Room, Y. M. C. A., Waterloo, Iowa. John S. Duke, Secretary, 121 Dawson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Waukesha Coin Club, Waukesha, Wis.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at 818 Greenfield Ave., Waukesha. E. C. Blasing, Secretary, 818 Greenfield Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A. in New Rochelle, N. Y. Joseph Massey, Secretary, 96 Midland Ave., Rye, N. Y.

Western Maryland Coin Club—Meets third Wednesday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., Cumberland, Md. Charles H. Hyde, Secretary, P. O. Box 133, Cumberland, Md.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning. Ralph J. Buterbaugh, Secretary, 612 Lamar St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Colonial Hotel, in the Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. John W. Gregor, Secretary, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets first Thursday of each month at Sheriff's Office, Youngstown. Josephine M. Cruthers, Secretary,

CLUB MEETINGS

ANDERSON COIN CLUB—Meeting of October, 19th meeting, October 1st, seventeen members and one visitor present. President J. W. Chambers presiding.

Mr. Mancel Ray of Muncie, exhibited a proof uncirculated set of Shield Nickels and silver three cents.

Mr. Doyle of Indianapolis complete set of proofs.

An article was given by the Secretary on Counterfeiting was once a legitimate business.

Application for membership by Mr. Blackmore of Indianapolis.

Auction was held and meeting was adjourned.

—Norman Dixon, Secy.

BRONX COIN CLUB—The ninth anniversary meeting was held on Wednesday, October 28th, 1942, at 7:30 P. M. at the East 148th Street Restaurant. Forty-four members and guests were present. President Stein acted as chairman of the meeting.

During the course of dinner President Stein made an address on the service being rendered to our country by four of our members. These members are Lieutenant Charles Wormser of the Navy and Privates Bullowa, Erlanger and Silverman of the Army. A service flag bearing four stars was then unfurled in honor of these members.

After the birthday cake had been enjoyed by the diners, Mr. Deas was appointed toastmaster for the evening. His first task was the welcoming to

the club of officers and members of neighboring clubs and numismatic organizations. This was followed by a description by Professor Mabbott of three coins having a special interest to him.

Each member and guest was then asked to exhibit coins of personal interest and to explain why he liked those more than he liked others.

A period for inspection of exhibits and for exchange of greetings followed and the meeting closed at 11:00 P. M.

Exhibits:

Mr. Arthur: A 1941 Jefferson nickel struck on a cent planchet. Curious but not a freak.

Mr. Blake: 1879 Stella, 1795 \$5.00 gold piece, and his favorite piece which is a 1795 \$10.00 gold piece.

Mrs. Brookes: Christian V ducat of 1670, Frederick IV 2 Rixdaler of 1716, and Frederick V 12 mark piece of 1761—all of Denmark.

Mr. Brookes: Coins of islands: Restrike of Formosa; 2 real (lattice countermark) of Trinidad; 2 real cut (heart) money of Martinique; large oval 1c aluminum token of Virgin Isles; shell and 1¼ pieces of Maldives; proof 2 sous of Cayenne; 6 Dineros of Island of Invica; medieval silver of Island of Gottland; counterstamp S double sou for Saint's Island, 25c silver of Seychelles; one cent of Magdalena Island.

Mr. Carpenter: Roman coins commemorating victories over their British foes. These are of the Emperors Claudius, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Sep-

timius Severus, Caracalla and Geta. Also two small bronze coins of Britannicus, one struck in Smyrna, the other in Judea.

Mr. Clark: A hot punch ladle with a shilling of Anne dated 1711 set in bottom; a cut-out Spanish 5 peseta coin mounted as a brooch; three coins that never were, which came from India.

Mr. Coffin: New Canadian five cent piece; new U. S. proof five cent piece with mintmark "P".

Mr. Deas: Gold Past Master's medal; 50 year Masonic service medal; New York Numismatic Club medal; Collectors Club medal. These medals were presented to Mr. Deas for service in these organizations.

Mr. Dewey: Bronx Coin Club token for the 50th meeting, October 27, 1937; Bronx Coin Club token for the 100th meeting, December 17th, 1941; U. S. five cent piece of 1942 in silver.

Mr. Downing: Large cents: 1795 hyphen variety; 1803 (D-197) small 3; 1839 over 1936.

Mr. Engel: 1783 Washington cent; 1786 New Jersey cent struck over Connecticut cent; 1788 Vermont cent.

Mr. Gans: Stater of Lysimachus and two barbaric imitations, one of which is apparently unpublished.

Mrs. Hild: An 1892 Columbian half dollar proof coin. This is a presentation piece.

Mr. Kennedy: Two Sun Yat Sen dollars.

Mr. Knobloch: Sestertius of Galba. Mr. Kortjohn: Numismatic war casualties of France, China, Finland, India, Japan and U. S. A.

Mr. Kraus: 10 Kronen commemorative piece of Czechoslovakia dated 1928.

Mr. Kusterer: Washington cent of 1791—small eagle reverse.

Dr. Mabbott: Double Sestertius of Septimius Severus and his sons, struck at Dionysopolis in Phrygia; small bronze of Eresus in Lesbos of Antoninus Pius, reverse head of Sappho; Sestertius of Commodus and Annianus Verus, sons of Marcus Aurelius.

Mr. Maley: 2 real Paraguay—1868 pattern—silver.

Mr. Schilke: Four freak large cents dated 1795, 1812, 1812 and 1817.

Mr. Schwartz: U. S. assay medals of 1879, 1881, 1891.

Mr. Sghia: Portrait thalers of Frederick Augustus of Poland and Charles VI of Austria and a thaler that describes a pact between Frederick Augustus of Poland and Charles VI of Austria.

Mr. Stack: 1793 cent Crosby 9H unc. red; 1804 cent perfect die, unc. red; 1836 dollar Gobrecht below base; 1838 dollar with and without stars; 1839 dollar plain edge; two Syracuse dekadrachms, one signed by Eunotius and the other by his student.

Mr. Stein: Tetradrachm of Lysimachus showing portrait of Alexander the Great; Tetradrachm of Perseus, king of Macedon; Tetradrachm of Mithradates II, king of Pontus.

Mr. Steinberg: Gotha, 1668 "Catechism" thaler; Austria, 1486, Sigismund thaler; Guatemala counterstrike on 1771 8-real cob.

Mr. Wagner: Belgium: Commander Royal Order of the Lion; Russia: Plaque of the Order of St. Stanislas and Commander of the Order of Ste. Anna.

Mr. Zygmant: Philistinian silver quarter shekel, circa 400 B. C.; Silver

drachm with portraits of Kamnaskires II and Anzaze of Elymais Selenid, dated 234; silver drachm of Tiridates of Parthia.

—Martin F. Kortjohn, Secy.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The 113th regular meeting was held on November 4, 1942 at Gherry's Restaurant, Brooklyn, Mr. Max M. Schwartz, President, in the chair. Seventeen members and two guests were present. The guests were Mrs. Damon G. Douglas and Mr. Abraham Engel.

The President reported on the annual dinner of the Bronx Coin Club. A committee was appointed to collect mutilated and worthless coins for scrap. The nominating committee reported and recommended a slate for the election to be held in December. Mr. Damon G. Douglas was elected to membership.

Mr. Morgenthau read a paper on the transportation tokens issued by the Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago; Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville; and Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Ill. Mr. Schmall read selections from a book published in 1749 relating to Colonial coins which were current at that time. Mr. Kraus reported on new issues.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Coffin: New 1942 proof five cent piece. New Canadian 12-sided 5c piece. Papal gold zecchini of 1752 and 1778.

Mrs. Douglas: 17 medals showing eagles.

Mr. Douglas: Hard Times tokens showing eagles.

Mr. Eill: English penny of James II. Mexican dollar of 1846. Mexican dollar restrike 1833 over 1866. Mexican silver dollar with portrait of George IV.

Mr. Engel: U. S. Quarter dollar 1918-S struck from broken die.

Mr. Knoth: Ten crown size coins of Central America. Bronze plaque commemorating the dedication of Philadelphia-Camden Bridge 1926.

Mr. Kosoff: A. R. Frey's book: "Numismatic Dictionary."

Mr. Kraus: Coins of Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. Liberia 2-cent nickel 1941. British West Africa penny 1940.

Mr. Leder: Almost complete set of half cents from 1794. English war medal 1914-1918.

Mr. Maley: U. S. silver dollars of 1799, 1860, 1875, 1881, 1921. Mexico peso of Emp. Maximilian. Ethiopia, Marie Therese dollar, Haiti, Gourde 1882. Newfoundland 50 cents 1870. Argentina 50 cents 1883. Bavaria thaler 1870. Brazil 2 milreis 1907.

Mr. Morgenthau: Transportation tokens of Rosehill Cemetery, Cave Hill Cemetery (2), and Forest Home Cemetery (set of 7.)

Mr. Reagan: Several new issues in sales tax tokens, Forest Home Cemetery token.

Mr. Schmall: Transportation tokens of Latin-American States. Two ancient tetradrachms showing eagles. South Carolina sheet of 2 fifty-dollar notes issued Feb. 8, 1779.

Mr. Schumacher: 1942 P-mint nickel in new silver-copper composition.

Mr. Schwartz: Medals of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe. Medal of James Madison, reverse reading "Industry Brings Plenty," made by Furst, in white metal.

—Lewis M. Reagan, Secy.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—356th meeting held October 12th, 1942, at the Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

President Taylor called the meeting to order with the following members present: Messrs. Robinson, Cage, Hopkins, Stewart, Winkley, Chapman, Wild, Bailey, Lloyd, Prickett.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A report on Mr. Davenport was held over.

A letter requesting the dates of future meetings was received from the Y. M. C. A. and the secretary requested to reply to same. A communication was read from the Rochester Numismatic Assoc. regarding a joint meeting at Batavia, as was suggested at the previous joint meeting held there. Upon canvass of the members it was found that eight (8) or nine (9) might be able to attend. The question of the advisability of holding the meeting was left to the good judgment of the R. N. A.

Mr. Lloyd exhibited a set of Albania coins issued of the Italian occupation.

The departure of Mr. Blackley, for military service, was announced, and marked the first active member to be called to the colors.

President Taylor stated that recently in going thru some old papers, he found one he thought would be of interest to all collectors, and concluded by reading the paper. The suggestion was made that it be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, for the benefit of all. It reads as follows:

"Numismatic Maxims For Beginners."

By Howland Wood.

Originally prepared for the Numismatist, Nov., 1909 and reprinted June, 1931.

Agreeable to the suggestions made at the Montreal Convention that a few pages of THE NUMISMATIST be devoted to articles instructive to beginners, I herewith offer the following maxims that were given me from time to time by one of the old collectors, now since dead. The following bits of advice were given to me when I first began to collect, and I jotted them down in a notebook. I have found them of use and think that other collectors will also.

Don't lose your head at an auction sale and bid out of all reason for a coin just because some one else is doing the same thing. It has often happened that the dealer has the same coin in stock that could be bought for less money.

Don't set your heart on acquiring any coin right off. If you force the market you generally have to pay more than it is worth.

If you are a young man you can afford to wait; it is the old men who cannot.

Don't plunge in too quickly at the start and think that you must buy every coin offered. (A common mistake).

Don't try to collect everything; you will never catch up with your contract. Also, you will not enjoy what you have.

You have got to learn by experience; a few jolts and knocks will impress you more than all the advice an older collector can give you.

Don't take any man's word that a coin is unique. There are far fewer unique coins than there are said to be.

Coins rated "Unique in this condition" beware of. There are very few coins or medals unique in gold; generally two or more were struck, despite what the one that knows says.

Collect if possible coins in the best condition; you will then buy but once, and when you want to sell you have something worth selling.

A poor coin is an aggravation and an eyesore, and you as a rule can get little for it when you want to sell.

Always handle a coin by the edge, even though it be a poor coin, as it is well to acquire the habit.

Be chary of unnecessarily handling of fine coins belonging to others.

A library goes hand in hand with a collection of coins.

It is better to collect a few series and know your subject than to attempt to collect everything and think you know it all and really know nothing.

Listen to what others have to say about coins, as this is one of the ways to learn; but use your own common sense as to what to believe.

If you have studied your subject and have had good opportunities for comparing and gaining knowledge, your judgment is as liable to be as good as the next man's.

There is as much pleasure and interest in cheap coins as in high-priced ones.

There is a subtle instinct, that collectors generally acquire that causes them to know at a glance a good coin from a bad coin and a rare coin from a common one, but it is not safe to ride a willing horse too hard. However a coin is not necessarily rare because you never happened to see it before.

Never clean a coin by rubbing it or scouring it, don't try to pick the dirt out with a knife; a toothpick or a thorn will do much better. A jeweler may be able to clean silverware but it does not follow he is a good man to clean coins.

Keep rubber away from coins.

Copper coins dipped in acid are not the same as bright new coins.

If a person comes to you with coins for sale, always find out if he is selling them for himself or a friend. If for a friend make no offer.

There is a difference between an accumulator and a collector.

The best way to discover your ignorance about coins is to have some none-collecting friends to ask you questions.

Every collector should have a Pine Tree Shilling, as that is the first question your guests ask if you have.

You can always tell a non-collector, as they invariably ask you three questions—What is the value of this or that coin in our money? What is your most valuable coin? What is your oldest coin?

Coins kept in the original package or envelopes as they come to you from sales or dealers, leads others to think that you do not care much for your coins once you get them.

Old attributions and data are alright to keep, but a progressive collector should clothe them in a new jacket.

A collection near at hand is worth two in a safe deposit vault. This can be taken two ways—from the standpoint of your own interest and the standpoint of the burglar.

Never talk scandal or say mean things about other collectors; if you

have nothing good to say, say nothing. (This is the most important one to remember as it is the one most often transgressed)

Never cry down another collector's coins; give them at least the benefit of the doubt.

Condition.

The value of any coin is determined largely by the state of preservation it is in. Hence the following grades which are standard with nearly all collectors and dealers.

1. **PROOF**—Specially struck coins with a mirror-like surface, formerly sold to collectors by the U. S. Mint.

2. **UNCIRCULATED**—A new coin that has never been in circulation.

3. **VERY FINE**—From circulation but no signs of wear.

4. **FINE**—Worn some but still attractive.

5. **VERY GOOD**—Worn more than above but still desirable.

6. **GOOD**—Worn considerable but type all shows.

7. **FAIR**—Worn considerable but type does not show.

8. **POOR**—Worn so much that it is very hard to identify the piece.

There are several more grades coming in between the above, but the lack of space prevents adding these or even describing more fully the ones given.

A small auction brought the meeting to a close.

—Charles T. Prickett, Secy.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—Twenty two members and guests were present at the 176th meeting held on the evening of November 3, 1942. It was decided that the club should continue to meet at the Stowell Hotel on the first Tuesday of each month although for the present no dinners will be served by the hotel. The annual banquet will be dispensed with this year due to the prevailing conditions. The nominating committee reported the following nominations which will be voted on at the December meeting: President, Adolph Larson, Jr.; Vice President, Wallace Todd; Secretary, Earle K. Stanton; Treasurer, C. L. Hawley; Board of Governors, S. M. Koeppe, Joe Steel, Harry Golding, Frederick C. Dockweiler, Harry L. Canaan.

"The Economic Worthwhileness of United States Coins" was the subject of an interesting talk by Mr. Adolph Larson, Jr. in which he called attention to the fact that unusual opportunities have been presented during the past few years for the collecting and laying away of various U. S. coins which will bring a profit to the collector. For this phase of collecting careful buying is necessary, and the prevailing price is largely controlled by the demand for particular coins.

Mr. J. R. O'Malley who is an electrician with the army, stationed at San Pedro, California, was present and gave a short account of his army life. The secretary had received a card from Cadet N. Jamgochian who is now located with the chemical warfare division at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Mr. Larson presided over a short auction of fourteen lots.

—Earle K. Stanton, Secy.

CALUMET NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 25th regular meeting of the Calumet Numismatic Club was held Nov. 11, 1942 at 3803 Deodar St., Indiana Harbor,

with Paul Weiger presiding and 13 members present.

Sec. Report read and accepted.

Mr. Weiger reported that we may continue to meet in the main bldg. at the above address as long as we want to.

The following nominating committee was elected by ballot: Carl Johnson, Arthur Rutz, C. Pound, R. Watkins and Wm. Linman. Their report to be given at the Dec. meeting.

A very interesting paper on Large Cents was read by Claude Pound, well illustrated by his fine exhibit of the seven designs, showing the transition from large to small cents.

Paul Weiger exhibited Early California Gold, Early Colonial Currency, and an exhibit of Tradesman's Tokens, which were very interesting.

Paul Weiger donated an 1817 Large Cent for our raffle. It was won by Mrs. Linman.

—L. Achenbach, Secy.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 285th regular meeting was held on November 4th at the La Salle Hotel. Fifty members, and five visitors were in attendance with President Lamb presiding.

President Lamb reviewed the discussions of another Executives Meeting which was held at his home. The purchase of another Defense Bond was discussed by Mr. Barger, and the club voted unanimously to purchase another \$100.00 bond. Then the annual banquet was considered and after considerable discussion, Mr. Powells asked for an expression by vote and it was the wish of the club to pass the banquet this year.

President Lamb announced that Mr. Pennington will be the Editor of the Club's yearbook which will be published in January of 1943. It is to include the library list, membership list, by-laws, officers and some illustrated original papers by the Clubs experts. This will replace the quarterly bulletin formerly issued.

Pursuant to our by-laws, a nominating committee was then elected and the following five members were chosen,—Messrs. Rayson, Ripstra, Jackson, Barger and Snyder. Mr. Snyder auctioned a U. S. one dollar certificate that was overprinted "Hawaii" which was purchased by Mr. Green for six dollars and donated to the Club's Auction Fund by Mr. Snyder.

The following nine ladies brought cakes for "Ladies Night" and were each rewarded by Mr. Snyder with a 1942 proof set and one of the new S mint five cent pieces, Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Ripstra, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Lindall, Mrs. McBrien and Mrs. Rayson. Mr. Cahall motioned and Mr. Catalano seconded that the ladies get a rising vote of thanks which was given, for their fine program at the October meeting.

Messrs. Schroeder, Rutz and Weiger tabulated the votes while the exhibits were described.

EXHIBITS

C. Lou Snyder: \$1 Silver certificate surcharged "HAWAII" on the reverse and surcharged on both ends of obverse. Three medals presented to "The Soldiers"; "The Sailors" and "The Marines" upon presentation of their official discharge papers in the World War I. New issue of the Canadian 5c piece

with 12 sides. Head of King George on obverse; Beaver on reverse. The new 5c piece—Philadelphia Mint—sent by the U. S. Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Julian, and authorization for reproduction in the November NUMISMATIST.

P. Pennington: 8 Greek and Roman Coins each costing less than 75c most of them 50c to bring out that collecting ancient coins did not necessarily involve spending hundreds of dollars.

P. Weiger: A collection of colonial notes.

D. Keefer: Recent acquisitions during an eastern trip.

C. Lindall, Secy.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—Monthly meeting held at Baker Hotel October 15, with twenty-four members and three visitors present. Vice-President T. Homer Brooks presided, and Brad Mills gave an informative talk on "Coin Collecting as a Hobby and as an Investment." B. Max Mehl reported on the A. N. A. convention. Exhibits: Richard Crump, U. S. fractional gold; Wayne Gard, Mexican crowns; D. T. Myers, postage and fractional currency; William A. Philpott, Jr., U. S. half dollars and quarters; George Sexton, Jr., Confederate currency; C. W. Watson, broken bank notes.

—Wayne Gard, Secy.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 434th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held in the Birch Room of the Detroit-Leland Hotel on October 1, 1942. The meeting was called to order by President Rowe.

Members present (13), Messrs: Rowe, Stehfest, Bartz, H. Renz, Leffingwell, Allen, Heath, Bowen, Fulton, Church, Dr. R. Renz, Dodd and McNamara.

Visitors present (2), Mrs. R. J. Heller and Mr. G. C. Rhodes.

The minutes of the 433rd meeting were read and approved.

Due to his absence, we had no report from the Treasurer.

The Librarian, R. Stehfest, did not have anything to report.

R. Stehfest, of the entertainment committee, advised that he had made tentative arrangements for the Club to hold a dinner meeting at Carl's Chop House the first meeting in November.

A motion was made by A. Bartz to hold a dinner meeting at Carl's Chop House at 3020 Grand River on Nov. 5, 1942. Supported by Dr. Renz. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Kenneth Fulton as follows:

"That Article One, Section One of the By-Laws be suspended until six months after the duration of the present war and that only one meeting a month be held at a time and place selected by the officers of the Club with the exception of the first Thursday in December as outlined in Article Five, Section One of the By-Laws. The Secretary to notify all members in good standing three or four days in advance."

The motion was supported by McNamara. The motion was then tabled, to be voted on at the next meeting.

An auction sale of 15 lots was held by Mr. Fulton.

—J. F. McNamara, Secy.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 435th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held in the Green Room of the Detroit-Leland Hotel on October 15, 1942. The

meeting was called to order by President Rowe.

Members present (11), Messrs: Rowe, Allen, Bartz, Leonard, Williams, Church, Fulton, Bowen, Hubel, C. Temple and McNamara.

Visitor present (1), Mr. R. J. Heller.

The Minutes of the 434th meeting were read and approved.

A financial report was not given as the Treasurer was absent.

R. Stehfest, Librarian, reported that two auction catalogs had been added to the library.

Kenneth Fulton's motion made and supported at the last meeting—That Article One, Section One of the By-Laws be suspended until six months after the duration of the present war and that only one meeting a month be held at a time and place selected by the officers of the Club with the exception of the first Thursday in December as outlined in Article Five, Section One of the By-Laws, and that the Secretary shall notify all members in good standing three or four days in advance was voted on and carried.

Russell Stehfest reported on the November 5th dinner meeting to be held at Carl's Chop House, 3020 Grand River, at 6:45 p. m.

Clifton Temple inquired regarding material to be submitted for the numismatic paper contest. He requested that papers be brought in as soon as possible.

R. Stehfest moved to extend the deadline on the numismatic paper contest to April 30, 1943. R. Hubel supported the motion which carried.

A motion was made by R. Stehfest that members delinquent in 1941-1942 dues be sent bills and that members owing dues previous to 1941 be dropped from the membership list. Bills to be sent to all members the first of each year. Bowen supported. Motion carried.

An auction sale of 10 lots was held by Mr. Fulton amounting to \$16.75 with a commission to the Club of 95c. Meeting adjourned.

—J. F. McNamara, Secy.

INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY

MONEY CLUB—October 23rd. Due to war conditions and the fact that we have been unable to obtain new material for our Club Lots, the I. E. M. C. will remain dormant for the duration. No further dues will be accepted for the present, but when conditions will allow and we again become active, notices will be mailed to all members. Mr. Emil Di Bella will continue to answer all correspondence and extend any help within his power, as heretofore. With all good wishes and kindest regards to all our members. Yours for Victory.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter and rest assured, that our subscription to A. N. A. shall continue, even tho our meetings have been cancelled.

—Emil Di Bella, Secy.

JERSEY CITY COIN CLUB—October 22nd, 1942. The regular meeting was called to order by President Arthur, and fifteen members were present. The topic of the evening was U. S. Silver Quarter dollars, Canada and ancient coins.

The exhibits were as follows:-

W. H. Arthur: A complete type collection of U. S. Half cents.

Mrs. Emily Brookes: Denmark: Magnus the Good 1042-1047 Denar struck at Lund, Byzantine type.

F. H. Brookes: Coins of Canada: Pennies to Silver Dollars, Canadian Tokens, Blacksmith Tokens, Canadian Colonies and French Colony 5 cent piece.

Ray Carpenter: Five interesting Canadian Medals, 27 Roman Denarii; This includes both Consular and Imperial and a collection of 21 Coins of ancient Palestine.

Damon G. Douglas: Collection of 67 Canadian Tokens and Copy of "Coins & Tokens Relating to Canada" by Breton.

Mrs. Damon G. Douglas: Six Souvenir Medals of British Royal Family.

Harry C. Mathews: U. S. Silver Quarter Dollars of 1853, 1873, 1880 with arrows Uncirculated also 1877 and 1878 Proof 20 cent pieces.

Edmund W. May: State and City War Medals of U. S. and two of Denmark.

Wade: An Uncut Sheet of \$1.00 Silver Certificates of the Series of 1899 also Uncut sheets of \$1.00 and \$2.00 U. S. Notes of Series of 1917.

William Pukall: A collection of Canadian Coins and Tokens also coins of Ceylon, Cyprus and Cherifian Republic.

Mrs. William Pukall: A collection of ten Silver Dollars and teal pieces of China.

G. W. Blake: A collection of uncirculated Canadian Bank Notes as follows: one, five, ten, fifty and hundred dollar notes.

—William Pukall, Secy.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 110th meeting of the New Jersey Numismatic Society was held at the Downtown Club, Newark, N. J., on November 12, 1942. Thirteen members and three guests were present. In the absence of our president, H. Prescott Beach presided as Acting President.

Acting President Beach welcomed our guests, Dr. Hugo Stockmeyer, Max Swartz, and Miss Carolyn Millison; and our members, F. C. C. Boyd and J. Gensheimer, who have been unable to be with us recently. We were happy to have them with us again.

Mr. Wade read press items of numismatic interest.

Thomas U. Purrington sent a letter of resignation as Acting President in which he expressed his regret that war work is taking him out of town too often for him to attend to the affairs of the Society.

Mr. Boyd gave a most interesting and informative talk on his exhibit of Fractional Currency. The exhibit was remarkably complete and was a joy to the members to examine.

Mr. Blake spoke on Black Charter Numbers on Nat'l. Bank Notes, giving the Society several points of information.

After discussion, the Topic Committee suggested the December topic to be: "Rhode Island in Numismatics" and "Spain and Spanish Colonies."

The topic for the meeting was "Fractional Currency" and "Commemorative Silver Coins of Europe," and the exhibits follow:

Mr. Blake: A specimen of a Black Charter Number on a Nat'l. Banknote, \$.50 note.

Mr. Boyd: A remarkably complete collection of Fractional Currency.

Mr. Brookes: Formosa Dollar re-strike. Coal passers token for 1c, Virgin Island, 1915. New 12-sided Canadian one cent. 1 Centavo of Culion Leper Colony, Philippines. Freak cent of 1941, part of planchet missing.

Mr. Dalley: Group of British Colony coins. 2 Coins of Albania. Also coins of Belgian Congo and San Marino.

Mrs. Douglas: Large bronze medal of World War Pershing's greeting to Foch in French—Full length figures. Medal commemorating dedication of Statue of Liberty.

Mr. Douglas: Germany, 1871 Sieges Thaler; Germany, 1861 Accession Thaler; Germany, 1901 2 Marks 200th Anniversary of Prussian Kingdom; Germany, 1913 3 Marks Centenary of War of Liberation; Germany, 1913 3 Marks Centenary of Battle of Leipzig; Austria, 1879 2 Florin 25th Wedding Anniversary of Franz Joseph; Switzerland, 1883 Schutzenfest 5 Francs of Lugano; Portugal, 1898 500 Reis 400th anniversary "Discovery" of India; Embryo collection of Fractional Currency; 1 Denarius Septimus Severus C. 744.

Mr. Swartz: American Institute Medal by Rbt. Lovett, silver proof; smaller replicas in copper and brass; Hard Times Tokens L. 75, 76 and 104, showing replicas of same medal; Political token of Buchanan and Breckinridge with bust of Washington on reverse.

Mr. Stockmeyer: Proof of German 5 Mark pieces: Schambury-Lippe, 1904; Waldeck, 1907; Oldenburg, 1900; 1000 Year anniversary of Maissen, 1929; New Guinea, 1894. Proof Medals: 100 years anniversary of Technische Hochschule in Stuttgart, 1928; Airship Zeppelin, 1929, having heads of Zeppelin, Duerer and Eckert.

Mr. Wade: Miscellaneous collection of U. S. notes and Silver Certificates, Series 1862, 1863, 1880, 1891; Coin Notes of 1890-1891. Denomination of \$1.00 to \$100.

—Mrs. Brookes, Secy.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 406th regular meeting was held on Friday evening, October 9, 1942, Mr. Otto T. Sghia, President, presiding.

The following members were present: Messrs. Arthur, Blake, F. C. C. Boyd, Barnett, Carpenter, Cox, Deas, Holzman, Kusterer, Knobloch, Kort-John, Morris, Stein, Schumacher, Spray, Sghia, and as guests, Miss Dorothy McCaw, Secretary of the Richmond Coin Club and Miss Ruth Campbell, a member of the Richmond Coin Club, F. R. Bruns and William F. Steinberg.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The topics for the evening—Coins of Honduras, Bolivia, British and Dutch Colonies in South America, Coins of the Near East, Private Gold Coins of California, with the exception of Dollars, Quarters and Halves. Exhibits were made by the following:

H. J. Stein: 5 and 25 Piastres of the Republic of Lebanon.

L. Kusterer: A selection of coins of British, Dutch, French and Spanish Guiana, Bolivia, 9 Coins, Honduras, 2 Coins.

O. T. Sghia: 8 Soles of Bolivia—1827 and 1842. Peso of Honduras in copper, from the die for gold coins.

W. Ray Carpenter: Set of Jamestown, N. Y. Clearing House Certificates, Small bronze of Etruria, showing head of Negro on obverse and an Elephant on

reverse. Struck about B. C. 212. Coins of Judea as follows: Leptons of Alexander-Jannaeus, Valerius Gratus Herod Agrippa I, Pontius Pilate Antoninus Felix and Judas Aristobolis. Also two coins of Simon Barcochba struck during the 2nd Revolt. A large bronze of Hadrian struck in Caesarea in Samaria.

T. F. Morris: 16 original pencil sketches by Walter Shirlaw, designer of center vignette \$5.00 U. S. Silver Certificate, 1896 issue

J. Barnet: 1854 \$20.00 - Kellogg & Co. 1852 \$10.00 - Humbert. 1850 \$5.00 - Moffat & Co. 1831 2 Reals - Honduras. 1821 50 Centavos - Honduras. 1884 50 cent - Honduras. 1830 4 Sueldos - Bolivia. 1873 50 Cent - Bolivia. 1884 Columbia, counterstamped Costa Rica.

G. H. Blake: 5 Franc Silver Satirical Piece of France dated 1870. A Medal commemorating the opening of the Atlantic Cable Aug. 5, 1858. Business Circular of Cyrus W. Field, a Paper Merchant, who was one of the sponsors of the Atlantic Cable.

W. H. Arthur: Set of British Honduras coins in 1, 5 and 10 cent denominations struck in 1939. One cent copper piece of Hong-Kong struck in 1926 and obtained by Lieutenant-Commander Kaplan, member of this club, while on duty in this area.

M. F. Kortjohn: Complete set of coins of modern Palestine, various coins of Bolivia, Cyprus, Ionian Islands, Honduras, British Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon and Persia.

M. Schumacher: 1 Rupee India 1940. L. E. Cox: 2 Misstruck Dimes 1942. 1 Misstruck Cent 1942. Coins of Honduras, 4 Pence of British Guiana.

F. S. Knobloch: Byzantine—Solidii of Basil 2nd and Theophilus.

A. W. Deas: Mr. Deas exhibited his 50 Year Service Medal as a Mason.

F. C. C. Boyd: 25 Pioneer Gold Coins of California, ranging from \$5.00 denomination to \$50.

The application of Mr. Joseph H. Spray which had been acted on favorably by the Membership Committee, was voted upon and Mr. Spray was unanimously elected a member of the Club.

The Executive Committee suggested as the topic for the November meeting—Coins of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala—Errors and Omissions on United States Fractional Currency—Coins of the Second Triumvirate.

Following the usual procedure, the Nominating Committee was elected—Mr. Joseph Barnet, Chairman and Mr. LeRoy E. Cox and Mr. L. Kusterer as members. The Nominating Committee will make their report at the November meeting and submit the nominations for Officers for the Year 1943.

Mr. Harry J. Stein informed the Club of the 9th Annual Dinner of the Bronx Coin Club, to be held on October 28, 1942 at the East 148th Street Restaurant, and extended a cordial invitation to all of the members to participate.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the suggestion of the Executive Committee for the topics for the November meeting be approved.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15 P. M. —F. C. C. Boyd, Secy.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—

The 407th regular meeting was held on Friday evening, November 13, 1942, Mr. Otto T. Sghia, President, presiding.

The following members were present:

Messrs. Arthur, Beesley, Barnet, F. C. C. Boyd, Cox, Carpenter, Clark, Deas, Holzman, Kusterer, Kortjohn, Knobloch, Morris, Mosher, Stein, Schilke, Sghia, Wade, and as guests, Mr. and Mrs. Damon G. Douglas, Mr. W. F. Steinberg and Mrs. Rudolf Aebli.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Topics for the evening: Coins of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala—Errors and Omissions on United States Fractional Currency—Coins of the Second Triumvirate. Exhibits were made by the following:

S. Mosher: Costa Rica counterstamped 8 Reales of 1846. Four proclamation coins of Guatemala.

H. Stein: Denarii of 2nd Triumvirate of Octavian, Antony and Lepidus. Olinarius of Antony and Cleopatra. Overstruck shekel of 2nd Revolt, wavy line type, showing profile of Trajan of the original coin.

J. M. Wade: Uncut sheets of \$1.00 and \$2.00 Silver Certificates, Series 1899.

Mrs. Susan H. Douglas: Tiffany Medal of Peter Stuyvesant, St. Nicholas Society of New York.

R. S. Holzman: 1942 Cent immersed in a small-necked bottle.

O. T. Sghia: 1787 Excelsior Cent. Crown of Guatemala, 1825, 1874, 1882, 1894.

Damon G. Douglas: Costa Rica, 1 Colon 1923 counterstamped over 1880, 50 centimos. Guatemala, 1 Real, 1865. Nicaragua, 50 Centavos 1912. Panama, ¼ Balboa, 1933. Denarius of Julius Caesar.

L. Kusterer: 7 Counterstamped coins of Costa Rica, 4 Coins of Guatemala. 2 Series of Panama Coins. 3 Series of Nicaragua. 3 rolled Cents of the Century of Progress Exposition. 1 rolled Cent, Tercentary of Quebec 1908. Rolled on a Nova Scotia cent of 1872.

W. Ray Carpenter: Coins of the 2nd Triumvirate—Denarius of Lepidus and Octavian. Denarius of M. Antonius and Octavian. Denarius of M. Antonius and Lucius Antonius. Denarius of Octavian. Denarius of P. Cladius M. F. a moneyer of the Triumvirate.

O. G. Schilke: Original plate for the manufacture of 1940 Roosevelt-Willkie Presidential Buttons.

T. F. Morris: ½ Shilling Note used on Guadalcanal overprinted The Japanese Government, brought in by the Japanese Army of Occupation.

LeRoy E. Cox: Specimen set of Notes, Series of 1941—1, 5, 10, 20 Balboa. ¼, ½, 1 Balboa Silver. Nicaragua—Specimen Set of Fractional Currency. Series of 1938, 10, 25, 50 Centavos. Nicaragua—Specimen Set of Notes, Series of 1935, 1, 5, 10 Cordobas. Costa Rica—5c, 25c and 50c one Color. Guatemala—10c Brass and Nickel 1934.

W. H. Arthur: 3 Coins of Guatemala 1932. New composition 5 Cent Piece 1942, S Mint with proof surface.

W. L. Clark: Russia, 5 Kopek 1792. Afghanistan, large Dollar sized Copper 1311 A. H., 1894, 1000 Dinars.

Joseph Barnet: 1854 D Three Dollar Gold Piece in extremely fine condition.

M. F. Kortjohn: Current notes of Panama from one to twenty Balboas; twelve coins of Panama; coins of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala; four coins in aluminum of Japan for 1, 5 and 10 sen; 25 and 50 centavos of Spain; 1942 Canadian five cent pieces of 1942 in fine nickel and aluminum bronze.

W. F. Steinberg: Notes and silver

dollars of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama.

A. W. Deas; 8 Coins of Guatemala. 1 Set Paraguay 1939. 1 50 Year Masonic Service Medal. 1 Masonic P. M. Gold Medal.

F. S. Knobloch; Denarii of Julius Caesar, Marcus Antonius, Lucius Antonius, Octavius.

F. C. C. Boyd; 101 Specimens of Fractional Currency, First, Second and Third Issue with inverted reverses.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Joseph Barnett, LeRoy E. Cox and L. Kusterer, submitted the following recommendations for Officers and Committees for the Year 1943: President, Thomas F. Morris; Vice President, LeRoy E. Cox; Secretary-Treasurer, F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee: W. Ray Carpenter, Chairman, Harry J. Stein, Leonard Kusterer, Stuart Mosher.

Membership Committee: Martin F. Kortjohn, Chairman; William H. Arthur, Andrew C. Semple, Oscar G. Schilke, Myron B. Schumacher.

Publication Committee: Farran Zerbe, Chairman; L. M. Reagan, Arthur W. Deas.

Medallic Art Committee: Bernard Morgenthau, Chairman; J. M. Swanson, J. Garfield Boyd.

Following the usual procedure, the names will come up for election at the December meeting, at which time nominations may be made from the floor, other than those nominated by the Nominating Committee.

The Membership Committee reported the application of Damon G. Douglas, 53 Park Avenue, Caldwell, New Jersey, proposed by F. C. C. Boyd and seconded by Joseph Barnett, and William Fox Steinberg, 1510 Unionport Road, New York City, proposed by Martin F. Kortjohn and seconded by Otto T. Sghia. Taking the usual course, the names of these two applicants will come up for action at the December meeting.

The Executive Committee suggested as the topic for the December meeting—Coins of Salvador, Cuba, San Domingo and Haiti; Coins of Augustus; Territorial Notes of the United States; United States Half Cents.

Mr. Schilke cordially invited the members of the Club to attend the Fairfield County Numismatic Society's Sixth Annual Dinner, to be held at the Green Shutters Inn, Harrison Avenue and Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Connecticut on Thursday evening, Nov. 19th.

Mr. Clark invited the members of the Club to the Fall meeting of the American Numismatic Society, to be held on Saturday, November 14, 1942.

Mr. Kortjohn discussed the United States Nickels—the old issue which ceased in May, 1942, and the new nickels containing 35% silver, 56% copper and 9% manganese, with the mint mark over the pole on the reverse, distributed in October.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the suggestion of the Executive Committee for the topics for the December meeting be approved.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15 P. M.

—F. C. C. Boyd, Secy.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—

The forty-seventh meeting was held October twelfth. Twenty members and one guest were present.

President Saab reported fully on the A. N. A. Convention which was held at

Cincinnati and also on the Iowa Numismatic Society meeting. He stated that coins in uncirculated and proof condition are on the upgrade and that fine prices were realized at the auction of the two meetings. The Cincinnati Auction realized over \$15,000.

Mr. Saab exhibited some fine Polish and Portugal gold and silver pieces he recently acquired.

The Club voted in one new member, Mr. Andrew J. Warner of East St. Louis.

A successful auction of about 100 lots was then held. Mr. Saab acted as master of ceremonies.

—John H. Snow, Secy.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—

The forty-eighth meeting was held on November ninth, 1942 with President Saab in the chair.

Due to inclement weather and war work activities there were only twelve members and three guests present. However what we lacked in numbers we made up in enthusiasm.

Our 111th member, Mr. Roy W. Borshelt was admitted to the Society.

There being no official business an impromptu auction was held, the members surprising with 69 lots.

As an innovation our small group sat around a table in the center of which was placed a bowl. As each lot was sold the purchaser placed the money in the bowl and received his coins and as soon as a members total lots were completed he was paid out of the bowl. (The Club receiving ten per cent for its share).

This simplified all bookkeeping and saved time and was otherwise a very successful venture.

—John H. Snow, Secy.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—

September 3rd, met at 8:00 P. M. at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis with nineteen members and one guest present. In the absence of the President, J. T. Montgomery, who, we are sorry to report is ill at the Deaconess Hospital, Norbert Sullivan, Vice-President opened the meeting. A very interesting and complete report of the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Cincinnati was given by the Rev. Elias Rasmussen, who attended as the delegate from the Northwest Coin Club. Following his talk, the members were shown an interesting collection of coins by Carl Becken and a sale and exchange of coins was conducted.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—

September 17th, met at 8:00 P. M. in the office of Mr. Norbert Sullivan, 115 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul for an interesting talk and auction of coins conducted by Mr. Sullivan.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—

October 1st at 8:00 P. M. at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis. In the absence of the President, who is still confined to the Hospital, Oec Curtis called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary Ernest Nelson and the Treasurer's report was given by Hjalmar Carlson. Mr. Curtis introduced George H. Knowles, member of the Board of the Y. M. C. A. who outlined the plan and purpose of the War Chest, which is to take the place of the

usual Community Fund Campaign this year. The speaker of the evening was Paul Olson, who displayed some of the new 12 sided Canadian Nickels and gave an interesting talk on the purpose and necessity of these new coins. Following a sale and exchange of coins the meeting adjourned.

It was announced that the next meeting would be held at the home of Mr. George B. Edwards, 423 Laurel Ave., St. Paul at 7:30 P. M. on Thursday, October 15th. Mr. Edwards has a fine collection of coins, including the scarce, popular 1856 Flying Eagle cent; a beautiful set of U. S. Nickels and he is also interested in those puzzling coins of China.

—Oce Curtis.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY—The Oct. 12, 1942 meeting was called to order at 5:45 P. M. by the President. The minutes of the previous meetings were read by the Secretary and approved without change. Our new member, Mr. Symington Landreth, Jr., was introduced.

No Treasurer's report was available.

The Associate Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Norris, presented a report showing some purchases he had recently made for his personal collection. He also showed a locket which looked like a counterfeit Columbian half-dollar. He then exhibited a fractional currency shield of Civil War time, for the guidance of bank tellers who might wish to detect counterfeit paper money of smaller dimensions.

Mr. Castor reported for the Committee on Publications. He stated that 18 excellent articles are awaiting publication, but as funds are not now available, the matter can have no action at this time.

Members wishing to propose names for a waiting list were requested to communicate with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Reilly presented the name of Dr. Phillips as Treasurer, to succeed Mr. Casey, who resigned to enter the service of the United States. The name of Dr. Phillips was seconded and he was unanimously elected Treasurer of our Society.

The meeting then adjourned to listen to an exceedingly interesting address by Mr. Scattergood. After our host had finished his paper, he made some informal remarks in regard to his experiences in Washington, which brought to a conclusion an exceedingly interesting evening.

After a delicious dinner served by Mr. Scattergood, the members returned to their homes.

—M. Wistar Wood, Secy.

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—66th meeting, November 9, with 20 members and 1 visitor present, and President George A. Pipes presiding.

Leonard Trythall reported the illness of our member John H. Wetzler, and it was voted that the club order some flowers of the florist to be sent him with the Club's wishes for a speedy recovery.

John Slusher informed the members that he had purchased the coin supplies of Meier & Frank Company and would offer the supplies for sale to the members at a substantial discount.

Hugh Davenport reported that our member, Carl Gibbons at Aberdeen, Wn.

had suffered a loss of coins in a hotel fire.

Dr. Paul Firth gave the story of the release from the San Francisco mint of a lot of the old silver \$1.00 of the eighties. In the removal from the old mint quarters the stock was piled haphazardly in the new building, some of the older dates being hid in the rear. On account of the recent demand for silver the piles were recently uncovered and the public surprised with the old dates—these coins were reported to be placed in circulation all over the West. An employee of the mint had recently called on Dr. Firth and gave him the story. Several of these new dollars have shown up on almost each auction recently with the premium going to the club treasury.

President George Pipes presented an original and unusual quiz program, passing out various questions to the membership who in turn asked them of the "Professor" trio of Howard Hughes, Dr. Paul Firth and Dr. J. R. Talbert. President Pipes accompanied the program with several talks when the trio fell down on several questions.

George McLarty sold lots for the usual "White Elephant" and Leonard Trythall won the first prize box of candy. Numismatist magazines were awarded to Mark Talmadge and Henry Perry.

President Pipes announced that the annual election of officers would be held at the next meeting and appointed a nominating committee of Howard Hughes, chairman, Mark Talmadge and Hugh Davenport.

Exhibits were as follows:—

Dr. J. R. Talbert: Collection of 1200 all different U. S. coins from ½c to \$1.00 denomination, all arranged in holders. His collection is nearly all complete and lacks but a very few of the most expensive items. The doctor, a charter member, surprised the boys by almost filling the 20-foot display tables with his collection.

Verl Bonebrake: U. S. 50c 1853-O without arrows and 25c 1853-O without arrows in fine condition.

Henry Perry: Tray of U. S. Fractional currency. Set of 13 Queen Victoria pennies; tray of Oregon Trail commemorative 50c, tray of various U. S. commemoratives. Frame of Washington cents 1783-1795.

Stephen Bibler: Sheet of 5c and 10c U. S. Fractional currency of the first issue in uncirculated condition.

Also presented thru courtesy of C. Lou Snyder of Chicago: British-India Silver dagger presented to Hindu chief at building of railroad to Lucknow, India. Large bronze medal of King Leopold I of Belgium commemorating building of railroad between Belgium and Germany in 1843. Three musical medals, (1) very beautiful medal by Mademoiselle Loudray, (2) Jan Kubelik, (3) Johann Strauss and Joseph Lanner.

The meeting was closed with an auction under the supervision of Dr. Paul Firth and Leonard Trythall, auctioneers, and Hugh Davenport, cashier.

—Stephen H. Bibler, Secy.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 28th, 322nd meeting with 20 members and five guests present. Vice President M. M. Morris, Jr., presiding.

Mr. Moses Dunn was proposed by the Secretary for active Membership and deferred to the next meeting for action. A motion was made that all members, who are serving in the armed forces of Uncle Sam be exempt from paying dues while in the service. Motion carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Redfield, Werling and Wilson to act as the nominating committee for the officers elect for 1943 and render their report at the next meeting.

Mr. Lenker, Chairman of the Scrap Metal Drive collecting mutilated coins made his report and stated that the drive is a great success. The Secretary suggested that boxes for collections with appropriate signs be placed in different store windows. He also reported that the major Radio Stations in San Francisco will broadcast a short announcement.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—The Pittsburgh Coin Club met in their new headquarters in the offices of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. game room, located 409 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. We were sorry to have to relinquish our room in the downtown Y. M. C. A. after the number of years we have met therein, but on account of our present war, the Navy Department took over the building; however, through the efforts of our President, Howard Gibbs, he secured the use of the Game Room in the offices of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., they are on the same street but in the next block, we will continue to meet on the third Thursday of each month at 8 P. M. The latch string will be out to our old members and friends, also visitors.

There was on display at this meeting an old Land Grant patent made out in favor of a Revolutionary War soldier for services rendered, it was given in lieu of money by our first Government in 1797. Dr. J. F. Hepting had on display an uncirculated 1820 U. S. Cent; Mr. August Sallach displayed coins of Chili; Mr. R. Rehula displayed a very nice collection of U. S. nickels in Proof and Uncirculated condition from 1883 to 1942; Mr. H. D. Gibbs displayed gold coins from Japan, Tokens from Iceland, Greenland and Danish West Indies also a very fine Joachimthal Taler which is considered the daddy of our name of our Dollar.

One application for membership was received at this meeting.

—J. Edgar Cunningham, Secy.

RACINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The fifty-fifth meeting October 9, President R. S. Yeoman presiding, held at the Y. M. C. A., 217 Fourth Street.

Fourteen members were present.

Mr. Yeoman gave a report about the A. N. A. Convention in Cincinnati.

Mr. Henry S. Smieding, a charter member and the first President of the Racine Numismatic Society, talked to the members about the early days of the club.

Gene Arneson who displayed his entire collection of Large Cents, gave an interesting explanation of the many varieties in series. His display covered all dates and many rare and scarce varieties.

Exhibits were as follows:

Louis Wilczynski: 1888-S Silver dollar in proof; 1894 Cent satin proof (only 75 struck) recently discovered in vault at the Philadelphia mint.

Gene Arneson: 1793 to 1942 cents from fine to proof.

—J. A. Velicer.

READING COIN CLUB—Meeting held October 26th with 18 members present. Interesting paper on Canadian cents read by Member W. P. Ruth who related many interesting experiences in the accumulation of the complete set which he exhibited. Auction was held. Mr. Ruth also exhibited collection of 1922 broken "d" Lincoln cents, showing various stages of die break.

—R. R. Johnson, Publicity Secy.

RICHMOND COIN CLUB—The twenty-first meeting was held on November 13, at the Byrd Park Community House with our President, Mr. Mansfield presiding. There were 7 members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Club discussed the feasibility of meeting at the homes of the several members in order to bring a more sociable touch to the meetings. This plan was tentatively agreed upon.

The nominating committee elected was composed of Mr. Russell Mansfield, Chairman, Miss Ruth Campbell, Mr. L. B. Knighton, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Lewis. This committee met after the adjournment and nominated the following officers for the year 1943 to be elected at the December meeting: President Mr. C. H. R. How; Vice-President, Mr. O. L. Lewis; Secretary, Mrs. Helen G. Lewis; Treasurer, Mr. Russell Mansfield.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, the President turned the meeting over to Miss Ruth Campbell, who had charge of the program for the evening. Miss Campbell gave a very interesting talk on her recent trip to New York and visit as a guest to the New York Numismatic Society, giving us an insight into the methods and practices of said club. She also displayed a type set of U. S. Dollars.

Mr. Sam Levi will be in charge of the December meeting.

—Dorothy McCaw, Secy.

SEATTLE COIN CLUB—The 75th meeting of the Seattle Coin Club was held Oct. 29th, President Fouts presiding. There were 21 members and visitors present.

The members were all presented with pamphlets furnished by Capt. Jarrell of the secret service, entitled "Know Your Money."

President Fouts reminded the club that this was really a diamond jubilee meeting and the secretary reviewed some of the happenings during the club's existence.

It was decided to have a real festival on the occasion of the 100th meeting.

The displays of the evening were odd monies of the world. Mr. Saeman had on display specimens of old Chinese money such as large cash, Bell money, Fish money, Pu money and silver Sycee. There were also several kinds of shell money, glass money, Porcelain money and Pack saddle money of Siam. The outstanding pieces were a 4 daller piece of Swedish plate money about 9" square and a large Roman Az and Semis. These last two are almost perfect and beautifully patinated.

Mr. Harris had almost a complete collection of the Morgan S mint dol-

lars from 1878 to 1904. Many very fine and uncirculated.

Mr. Wagner had a nice set of German porcelain money.

Mr. Fleider a frame of ancient Greek and Roman pieces.

Mr. Fouts and Mr. Glickert displayed some U. S. misstruck pieces.

Mr. Mills several gold pieces including the \$2.00 New Foundland.

After adjournment cider and cake was served.

—C. C. Saeman, Secy.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—308th meeting, October 14th, 1942, held at the Museum of Fine Arts, President Wheeler presiding with eight members and one visitor present.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach of Lee, Mass., was elected to honorary membership in the Club.

Mr. Wurtz exhibited a full collection of the "Standing Liberty Quarters," all in uncirculated condition and gave a very good talk concerning them.

Mr. Aitcheson showed half dollars in proof condition.

Concerning the advisability of holding meetings every other month for the duration of the war, it was decided to carry on as usual.

An auction closed the meeting.

—W. W. Willard, Secy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB—The 100th meeting of the Club was held at the New Rochelle Y. M. C. A. on September 15, 1942, called to order by President Cox. Fourteen members and two guests were present.

Vividly interesting reports of the success of the American Numismatic Association's annual convention at Cincinnati were given by Messrs. Freedman and Kosoff. Their memories of "The Pirate's Den" and the great social success of the gatherings are evidently indelable.

Cor. Secretary Massey reported that he had received more than 100 letters in all from folks in Westchester requesting information about coins, owing to references made by a chain paper columnist in the county.

President Cox brought up discussion of the club's problem of attendance restricted by wartime measures and activities of its members in various branches of defense. The possibility of joint meetings with other nearby clubs was discussed. For further consideration in solving the problem, the president appointed a committee headed by Mr. Kosoff, with Messrs. Dewey, and himself, to report at the next meeting, or as soon as possible.

The guests welcomed by President Cox were Mrs. Homer Stephens and Mr. Walter Trahnstrom.

Topics for the evening: Numismatic and other items pertaining to the Club, recent acquisitions.

Mr. Lighte: Medals and badges of A. N. A. conventions of 1939 and 1941; aluminum medal listing seven charter members of the New York Numismatic Club, with obverse of Lincoln; medal dedicated to "rum-soaked" City of New York; also medals pertaining to the Bronx Coin Club, and dealers' store cards.

Mr. Marsden: Various tokens, badges, and coins of the Westchester County Coin Club.

Mr. Stephens: Set of Victory Medals of First World War. Rare ancient set

of notes of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad of Canada, 1837; two transportation tokens.

Mr. Freedman: Set of three Columbian medals: 1924 50 peso gold piece marking centennial of Mexico's independence; 1796 U. S. Quarters, one brilliant proof.

Mr. Lott: Connecticut colonial cents. Mr. Dewey: New Rochelle half dollar and also medal struck for Club; also 1939 New York A. N. A. convention medal.

Mr. Kosoff: St. Gauden's \$20 gold, high relief, 1907; St. Gauden \$20 Arabic numeral—low relief, 1907, and \$20 liberty head piece of same date.

Mr. Cox: U. S. cent struck in 1942 showing only the word "We-T."

Mr. Skipton: German, French and Swiss coins, including 5-franc pieces of 1869 and 1873. French paper money.

Mr. Trahnstrom: Westchester Coin Club medal; medal of New York City; markmanship medal.

Mr. Massey: Westchester Coin medal and New Rochelle half dollar.

Upon adjournment of the meeting, members of the Club carried on at a nearby restaurant with two-fold purpose: To make a bit merry on the 100th meeting occasion, and to say "Au revoir" to Arthur Brooke, beloved fellow member who is soon to leave for service with the nation's armed forces.

—J. E. Massey, Actg. Cor. Secy.

WESTERN MARYLAND COIN CLUB—The Western Maryland Coin Club assembled in meeting at the Ali Ghan Shrine Country Club, Cumberland, Md. October 14, 1942, notes with pleasure that one of our enthusiastic members, Holmes H. Cessna, has been appointed District Secretary of the American Numismatic Association.

Be it resolved that this club wishes to convey to the officers of the American Numismatic Association their thanks and appreciation that one of our members was appointed to this position.

Be it further resolved that each and every member of the Western Maryland Coin Club pledges to Mr. Cessna all the help and assistance that they may from time to time be able to give him in the performance of his duties as District Secretary of the A. N. A. and in his efforts to advance the interests of our chosen Hobby and the American Numismatic Association throughout this district.

Charles E. Morris, President, Arthur G. Fuller, Vice-President and Charles H. Hyde, Secretary-Treasurer were installed by Past Presidents Keyser, Cessna, Wilson and Johnson to serve for the coming year.

The meeting was preceded by a very enjoyable dinner arranged for by Member Hugh G. Funkhouser.

—Charles H. Hyde, Secy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Regular meeting October 6, 1942. Russian Room, Cathedral of Learning. Nine members and one visitor present, President Coatsworth in the chair.

1942-43 programs were given to members present and are being mailed to those not in attendance.

Mr. George Davage was accepted into membership.

"Coins of Tomorrow" was the title of the very interesting and very un-

usual paper presented by Mr. Robert S. Porter, Jr.

The Society wishes to acknowledge receipt of the program of the Numismatic Society of South America.

Our Curator Dr. Paul McBride Gillis presented a model form to be followed by writers of papers in order that all papers will be uniform as to size of paper, etc. and all those presenting papers will be asked to give the Society a copy to become a part of the Society's library.

Our Current Events department produced four clippings from current magazines and papers of Numismatic interest.

After a short recess, members explained their exhibits which related to Pittsburgh, Allegheny County and Pennsylvania.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. G. C. Kiefer: Commemorative Sesqui Centennial \$2½ gold; Sesqui-Centennial and Gettysburg Commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Woodside: Five medals and twelve bank savings checks relating to Pittsburgh.

Dr. Paul McBride Gillis: University of Pittsburgh 150th anniversary; Bank of Pittsburgh 100th anniversary; Medal-Kittanning destroyed 1756; Petition Crown of Charles II 1662; Spanish dollar of Charles II with counterstamp of George III.

Mr. Marlier: Tray of medals and tokens relating to Pennsylvania and to the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society among which were several presented to Mr. Marlier for outstanding work in the society.

Mr. Wm. C. Piper: Joan of Arc medal and book issued by the Circle of Friends of the Medallion; Joan of Arc medallion issued for the dedication of the Joan of Arc Statue in New York City.

Dr. Hepting: 1918 over 17 S mint

quarter dollar in fine condition found in circulation; 1921 D mint half dollar, uncirculated.

Mr. Coatsworth: Uncirculated and proof varieties of U. S. cents of 1858, 1859, 1864 and 1909.

—Ralph J. Buterbaugh, Secy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Regular meeting Tuesday, November 3, 1942 in the Russian Room, Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Coatsworth, the President, in the chair.

Members present were Messrs Hall, Marlier, Coatsworth, Woodside, Hepting and Buterbaugh. Visitors were Miss Roberta Johns, Miss Grace Johns, Mr. P. Windsor Peters and Mr. B. G. Stoneking.

Mr. Woodside, Program Chairman reviewed the plans for the Annual Banquet to be held on November 21st at the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, 619 Wm. Penn Way, Phg. A special feature, the bourse, was explained.

Application for membership of Mr. Peters was read.

As there was no paper scheduled to be read at this meeting, the group turned to discussion of current events relating to numismatics.

A brief auction was held.

Exhibits were to relate to hobbies other than numismatics and the response was as follows:

Mr. Coatsworth: Photographs—Home made enlargements. Woodworking.

Mr. Hall: Four daguerreotypes. Hand made frames.

Mr. Woodside: Small collection of bookplates.

Mr. Marlier: Emblems of Fraternal organizations in gold and enamel. Cancellations of recent stamps.

Dr. Hepting: Examples of Chinese stamp.

—Ralph J. Buterbaugh, Secy.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST.

25c each—In lots of 10 or more 20c each.

Order from the Business Manager.

- 1911—September, November.
- 1912—November.
- 1913—April, June, November.
- 1914—July, September, December.
- 1915—February, July.
- 1916—January.
- 1920—June, September, October, December.
- 1921—May, September, October, December.
- 1922—April.
- 1923—October, December.
- 1924—December.
- 1925—December.
- 1926—Jan., Feb., March, April, June, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.
- 1927—May, June, August, September, October, December.
- 1928—Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec.
- 1929—Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
- 1930—Jan., Feb., March, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
- 1931—Jan., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
- 1932—Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
- 1933—All issues available, (but February).
- 1934—February, May, July, September, October, November, December.
- 1935—March, May, June, July, August, November, December.
- 1936—March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November, December.
- 1937—Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
- 1938—All issues available.
- 1939—All issues available but April.
- 1940—January, May, June, August, September, October, November, December.
- 1941—All issues available.
- 1942—All issues except January.

Just Secured

The Collection of Mr. H. S. Hinkle

**Miami, Florida
and**

The Collection of Mr. Wm. E. Webbe Chicago, Ill.

The first, a nice collection of Foreign Gold and Silver. The second, a Complete Set of U. S. Proof Sets from 1855 to 1915.

**Send me your want list. I may be able
to do things to it.**

Of course, I am just as anxious to buy as I am to sell. It is to your interest to get my offer before selling. Write me.

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In my Forty-Second successful Numismatic year!

UNITED STATES PROOF NICKELS

1872	\$ 4.50	1891	\$ 2.25
1874	6.75	1892	2.25
1876	3.50	1893	2.25
1878	13.50	1894	1.75
1879	3.25	1895	1.75
1880	4.50	1896	2.25
1881	3.25	1897	2.75
1882	1.75	1898	2.25
1883 Shield	1.75	1899	2.75
1883 Without Cents	1.25	1900	1.75
1883 With Cents	2.50	1905	1.25
1884	3.50	1906	2.25
1885	13.50	1909	1.25
1886	4.50	1911	2.75
1887	2.25	1912	3.50
1888	1.75	1913	1.75
1889	1.75	1914	4.25
1890	2.25	1915	4.25

LARGE GOLD COINS

LIPPE-DETMOLD. Fred'k. Adolf. 1712 12 Ducats. Ex. fine . . . \$350.00

MAGDEBURG. 1618 10 Ducats. On the founding of the City.

Fine 275.00

MEXICO. Philip V. 1744 8 Scudos. Fine 47.50

MEXICO. Republic. 1863 8 Scudos. Ex. fine 42.50

OLMUTZ. Wolfgang of Schrattenbach, 1711-1738. 12 Ducats

Ex. fine 325.00

BRAZIL. John V. 1725 20,000 Reis. Uncirculated 90.00

PORTUGAL. John V. 1729 Dobra. Bust r. Uncirculated 60.00

COLOMBIA. Ferdinand VII. 1809 8 Scudos. Very fine 42.50

SWEDEN. John III, 1569-92. Portugaloser. Fine 475.00

SWEDEN. Gustavus Adolphus. 1632 8 Ducats. Very fine 350.00

VATICAN CITY. Pius VI. 1787 10 & 5 Zecchini. Ex. fine. The

pair 150.00

Catalogues for our sale December 15th are available. If you are not on our mailing list and interested in receiving a copy, please write immediately.

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THE AMATEUR'S GUIDE

New 1943 Edition

The Standard Price List of United States Coins

Listing and illustrating some early American coins, all the types of U. S. Silver and Copper coins; and giving the prices at which most of them may be purchased from reputable dealers. To which has been added a complete illustrated list of all gold, silver and commemorative coins and a list of Fractional Currency.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION

Price 25 cents

1943 SUPPLEMENT

to

**The Standard Catalogue of United States
Coins and Tokens**

Price 25 cents

There will be no 1943 edition of the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Tokens. The editors feel, however, that it is necessary to publish a supplement as there have been many valuation changes in the most popular series. Every catalogue purchased within the last three years may be brought up to date by the purchase of this supplement. A new feature in response to a popular demand is the listing of the late silver coins including mint marks 1892 to 1942.

1943 SUPPLEMENT

to

The Standard Paper Money Catalogue

Price 25 cents

When this catalogue was issued it was not the intention of the publishers to make it a yearly feature as the interest in paper money does not warrant such frequent publication. The tabulation of the \$1, \$2, and \$5 notes is one of the features of the catalogue and they have become so popular that values have changed rapidly. In the supplement we give a complete new listing with present day market values. The valuations of Fractional Currency have also been carefully revised.

All of the above compiled and published by

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May be obtained from any coin dealer.

Numismatic Gallery

"Home of America's Finest Coin Sales"

42 East 50th St.

New York City.

December 1, 1942

John Q. Coincollector,
General Delivery,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear John:

You have undoubtedly received our Sales Catalogue No. 19 by this time. If you haven't, please send for one. The sale will be held on Saturday, Dec. 12th.

If you will be in New York, remember, it's a public sale and starts at 1:30 p. m. If you can't attend, send your bid sheet in early. The mails are a bit slow these days.

You must have noticed that in addition to the NUMISMATIC LIBRARY (265 lots), we have two fine collections of MODERN GOLD COINS (259 lots), U. S. Colonials, Patterns, Medals, Tokens, Commemoratives, 1110 lots. A nice way to close the old year.

Speaking of the old year may we extend to you and yours our best wishes for a very merry Christmas, and a very happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

A. Kosoff

AK:hrs

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

LARGE CENTS

# 1 1793 Wreath type. Crosby				# 45 1823 Perfect date. Fine ...	6.50
7F. Brown color, extr. fine	70.00			# 46 1824 Over 22. Fine	1.50
# 2 1793 Wreath type. Crosby				# 47 1825 Small A's in legend. F.	1.00
9H. Green color, extr. fine	65.00			# 48 1826 Wide date. Pract. unc.	5.00
# 3 1793 Wreath type. Crosby				# 49 1826 Wide date. Strictly v. f.	2.00
11J. Very fine	30.00			# 50 1827 Brown, brilliant unc. .	15.00
# 4 1793 Wreath type. Crosby				# 51 1827 Fine .....	.50
11J. Fine	20.00			# 52 1828 Small date. Brown.	
# 5 1794 Obv. Fine. Rx. Very				V. F.	4.00
good	5.00			# 53 1828 Large date. Extr. fine	3.00
# 6 1794 Very good	3.00			# 54 1828 Large date. Fine .....	.75
# 7 1795 Plain edge. Fair	1.50			# 55 1829 Small letters. Fine ..	1.00
# 8 1796 Liberty cap. Good	2.50			# 56 1830 Large letters. Fine ..	1.50
# 9 1797 Stems to wreath. V. G.	2.50			# 57 1831 Large letters. E. F. .	2.50
# 10 1798 Over 97. Good	3.00			# 58 1831 Large letters. V. F. .	1.50
# 11 1798 Small date. Fine	2.00			# 59 1831 Large letters. Fine ..	.75
# 12 1799 Perfect date. Fine,				# 60 1832 Large letters. Fine ..	.75
strong date	60.00			# 61 1833 Large letters. V. F. .	1.00
# 13 1800 Perfect date. Good ...	1.00			# 62 1834 Good .....	.25
# 14 1801 Perfect dies. Very fine	9.00			# 63 1835 Type of 36. Very fine .	2.00
# 15 1801 Three errors. Fine ...	6.00			# 64 1835 Type of 36. Fine	1.00
# 16 1802 Perfect dies. Very fine	3.00			# 65 1835 Small date and stars. F.	1.00
# 17 1802 Perfect dies. Fine ...	1.25			# 66 1836 Very fine	1.50
# 18 1802 Stemless wreath. V. F.	3.50			# 67 1837 Plain hair cord. E. F.	2.50
# 19 1803 Small fraction. F.-V. F.	3.00			# 68 1837 Plain hair cord. Fine ..	.75
# 20 1804 Obv. die broken. V. F.	75.00			# 69 1838 Very fine	1.00
# 21 1805 Perfect 1. Fine	5.00			# 70 1839 Head of 40. Very fine	2.00
# 22 1805 Perfect 1. Very good	2.50			# 71 1839 Head of 40. Fine	1.00
# 23 1805 Blunt 1. Good	1.00			# 72 1840 Small date. Very fine	1.50
# 24 1806 Very good	3.00			# 73 1841 Very fine	1.50
# 25 1807 Over 6. Extr. fine ...	10.00			# 74 1842 Large date. Fine .....	.50
# 26 1807 Over 6. Fine	2.00			# 75 1842 Small date. Very fine	1.50
# 27 1807 Large fraction. V. F. .	5.50			# 76 1843 Type of 42. Fine .....	.50
# 28 1807 Large fraction. V. G. .	1.50			# 77 1843 Type of 44. Fine .....	.50
# 29 1808 Thirteen stars. Good .	1.75			# 78 1844 Fine .....	.25
# 30 1810 Over 09. Very good ..	1.00			# 79 1845 Very fine .....	.50
# 31 1810 Perfect date. E. F. ...	4.50			# 80 1846 Tall date. Fine .....	.50
# 32 1812 Small date. Fine	2.00			# 81 1847 Extr. fine	1.00
# 33 1813 Very fine	7.50			# 82 1848 Very fine .....	.50
# 34 1814 Plain 4. Fine	1.00			# 83 1849 Very fine .....	.50
# 35 1816 Extr. fine	2.50			# 84 1850 Very fine .....	.50
# 36 1817 Compact date. Extr.				# 85 1851 Unc.	1.50
fine	1.75			# 86 1851 Very fine .....	.50
# 37 1818 Extr. fine	1.50			# 87 1852 Unc.	1.50
# 38 1819 Over 18. Extr. fine ...	4.50			# 88 1853 Extr. fine .....	.50
# 39 1820 Large date. Unc. Red	3.50			# 89 1854 Extr. fine .....	.50
# 40 1820 Large date. Very fine	1.00			# 90 1855 Slanting 5's. E. F. .	.75
# 41 1821 Wide date. Very fine .	5.00			# 91 1856 Upright 5. Very fine ..	.25
# 42 1821 Wide date. Very good	1.00			# 92 1857 Large date. Very fine	1.00
# 43 1822 Wide date. Fine .....	.75			# 93 1857 Small date. Very fine	2.00
# 44 1823 Over 22. Fine	7.50				

(Continued on next page)

MISCELLANEOUS U. S. COINS

# 94	Quarter Eagle 1878 S. Unc.	\$ 7.50
# 95	Gold Dollar 1903. Louisiana Purchase Exp. McKinley. Unc.	5.00
# 96	Dollar 1799. Stars 7/6. Unc.	22.50
# 97	Quarter Dollar 1804. Good \$7.50. #98 Quarter Dollar 1916D. Unc.	2.50
# 99	Quarter Dollar 1921. Brilliant unc.	30.00
#100	Half Dime 1849. Unc. \$1.00. #101 Half Dime 1852. Very fine ....	.75

FOREIGN GOLD COINS

#102	AUSTRIA. 25 Shilling 1926. Eagle. Rx. Value. Proof	9.00
#103	SWITZERLAND. BASLE. Goldgulden without date (about 1700). Oval shield in cartouche. Rx. Orb in six lobbed border. V. F.	15.00
#104	ROUMANIA. Charles I 1867-1914. 20 Lei 1883. Head left. Unc.	12.00

#105	INDIA. George V 1910-1926. Sovereign 1918. Bombay mint. I on reverse. Brought £16 (\$80.00) in Glendining Sale London May 23rd 1939. Unc. and of the highest rarity	42.50
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FOREIGN SILVER COINS

#106	HOLY-ROMAN-EMPIRE. Maximilian I 1486-1519. Thick Double Show Taler 1516. Bust in armor crowned facing left. Rx. The Em- peror charging over a prostrate man. The center is on a lower field than the border, which is raised. Only one other specimen known which is listed in the collection of the Duke of Fuerstenberg. Very fine	75.00
#107	SWEDEN. Ulrica Eleonore 1719-1720. Tin Medal without date (1719 by Vestner) comm. the coronation at Upsala. Bust r. Rx. Arms with pomegranate over landscape. Hildebrand 11. 44mm. Extr. fine	2.00
#108	ENGLAND. George II. Half Lima Crown 1746. Extr. fine	2.50
#109	FRANCE. Napoleon II. Pattern 2, 1 and ½ Franc in silver; 10, 5 and 3 Centimes in copper, all dated 1816. Head left. Rx. Value in laurel wreath. Extr. fine. The set of 6 pieces	6.00
#110	SAXONY-LINE-ERNESTINE. John Frederic the Magnanimous 1532- 47. Wooden Checker without date. Bust facing. Rx. Threefold crested arms. Compare Tentzel Pl. IX. 3. Fine	3.00
#111	SAXONY-LINE-ALBERTINE. Christian II, John George and August under guardianship of Frederic William of Weimar 1591-1601. Thick Double Taler 1598 struck at Dresden. Three busts facing. Rx. Arms. Engelhard 430. Very fine	9.00
#112	HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFUERST. Ludwig Gustav 1635-1697. Taler 1636. Crowned arms supported by two lions. Rx. Phoenix in flames. Albrecht 266. C. Sch. 5147. Unc.	15.00
#113	GOSLAR. Taler 1705. Madonna over city arms. Rx. Crowned double eagle between date. Cappe 511. Extr. fine	12.00
#114	GUATEMALA. Charles IV 1789-1808. 8 Reales 1798. Bust right. Rx. Arms. Not in Guttag. Raymond 8. Extr. fine	4.50

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Correspondence invited on any of the following items.

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AW 110	Silver 3c	AW 786	Silver 10c
AW 264	Copper nickel 1c	AW 787	Silver 10c
AW 268	Copper nickel 1c	AW 788	Copper 10c
AW 291	Silver 50c	AW 789	Copper 10c
AW 312	Copper-nickel 1c	AW 791	Aluminum 10c
AW 381	Aluminum 10c	AW 803	Nickel 5c
AW 384	Silver and Copper 10c	AW 815	Nickel 3c
AW 385	Tin 10c	AW 820	Nickel 1c
AW 412	Copper 2c	AW 958	Silver 25c
AW 425	Copper Nickel 1c	AW 964	Silver 25c
AW 524	Nickel 1c	AW 992	Aluminum 10c
AW 551	Nickel 5c	AW 996	Copper 10c
AW 675	Nickel 5c	AW 1011	Silver 10c
AW 698	Nickel 1c	AW 1012	Silver 10c
AW 700	Nickel 1c	AW 1018	Silver 10c
AW 759	Silver 25c	AW 1308	Silver Trade \$1.
AW 760	Silver 25c	AW 1313	Silver Trade \$1.
AW 764	Aluminum 25c	AW 1598	Silver \$1.
AW 775	Silver 10c	AW 1606	Silver \$1.
AW 779	Aluminum 10c	AW 1686	Nickel 5c
AW 780	Silver 10c	AW 1689	Nickel 5c
AW 781	Silver 10c	AW 1694	Nickel and Copper 5c
AW 784	Aluminum 10c		

HALF DIMES

1792	Half Disme, very good, but holed at top. Seldom offered.	1797	15 Stars, About fine
1794	Very fine	1800	Very fine
1795	About uncirculated	1800	Fine
1796	Very fine	1801	Fine
		1805	Very fine. RARE thus

SILVER DOLLARS

1795	Bust Type. Extra fine	1798	Large Eagle. Extra fine
1796	Small date & letters. Extra fine	1799	Stars 7x6. Very fine
1798	Small eagle, 15 stars. Extra fine	1800	Extra fine
1798	Small eagle, 13 stars. V. fine to X. F.	1836	Gobrecht. Proof

QUARTERS

1853	over 52 About unc. RARE	1869-S	Extremely fine. RARE
1853	over 52 Good. RARE	1918	over 17-S Extra fine. RARE thus
1856-S	Extremely fine. RARE		HALF DOLLAR 1872-CC. Very fine
1866-S	Extremely fine. SCARCE		
1868-S	About uncirculated. RARE		

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Complete Set Uncirculated

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\$20.00 GOLD

1851 Very fine	\$37.50	1880-S Extremely fine	37.50
1866-S Fine	37.50	1883-S Extremely fine	37.50
1870-S Extra fine	39.50	1884-S Extremely fine	37.50
1870-S Fine	34.75	1885-S Extremely fine	37.50
1873-S Very fine	36.75	1895-S Extremely fine	37.50
1875-S Very fine, tiny nick . .	36.50	1902-S Extremely fine	37.50
1876-CC Very fine	39.50	1906 Extremely fine	37.50
1878-S Extremely fine	37.50	1910 Extremely fine	37.50
1879-S Extremely fine	37.50		

\$10.00 GOLD

1880 Extremely fine with traces of proof surface	19.50	1897 Uncirculated	19.50
1880 Extremely fine	18.50	1901 Extremely fine	18.50
1881 About uncirculated . . .	18.75	1901-S Extremely fine	18.50
1882 Extremely fine	18.50	1903-S Extremely fine	18.50
1887-S About uncirculated . .	18.75	1910-D Extremely fine	18.50
1888-S Uncirculated	19.50	1915 Extremely fine	18.50

PIONEER GOLD

A. Bechtler gold dollar. 27-G, 21-C, uncirculated	15.00
C. Bechtler, Georgia gold \$2 1/2, 64G, 22C, extra fine	75.00
1852 \$10. U. S. Assay, Very Fine	42.50

RARE HALF CENTS

1796 WITHOUT POLE TO CAP, Very Fine to Extremely Fine. One of the finest known specimens. Cost owner \$330.00 in our January 1942 sale. Seldom offered. Valued at \$425.00 by one of the country's leading coin authorities. Reasonable offer considered.	
1797 1 over 1 in date, obverse about uncirculated, reverse very fine. RARE	25.00
1836 Large Berries, Proof	45.00
1841 Small Berries, Proof	45.00
1841 Large Berries, Extra fine	25.00
1842 Small Berries, Proof	48.50
1852 Small Berries, Proof	32.50
1857 Proof	9.75

THIS is only a small part of our Stock. Want lists of all United States coins given careful consideration.

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SWEDEN 30 DUCATS



GUSTAVUS III. Hil- debrandt No. 17 Gold. UNIQUE.

Presented to the King on his first Anniversary as King by The Allied Mine and Factory Societies, May 29, 1772. Services conducted by Archbishop Beronius and Count Horn, in Logardan Annex to Palace. This is one of six different presented to the King at that time.

Some years ago a well known Chicago collector paid \$1050.00 for a 26 Ducat of Sweden, this one is certainly worth more and can be purchased for less than half the price. More rare than either the 1804 Silver Dollar (And we have a genuine to sell) or the 1822 Half Eagle. Unc. In satin lined red leather case, This beautiful and historical piece \$450.00 P. S. We have owned this piece four times in the past ten years, so we are also as anxious to buy as we are to sell.

WANTED FOR CASH.

Early Silver Dollars of the U. S.

All U. S. Gold before 1830.

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Proof U. S. Silver and Copper all denominations.

\$4.00 Gold both dates and types, Unc. or Pr.

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R. GREEN

413 Blackhawk St., Chicago, (Telephone Moh. 5564), Illinois



POLAND GOLD COINS

70 Ducats. Sigismundus III, dated 1621. Struck to commemorate the defeat of the Turks in the battle of Chocim. Bust to right in Royal Armor wearing order of the Golden Fleece. Rev. Crowned shield, above in minute figures 1621. Order of Golden Fleece surrounding arms. Border of Oak leaves. One of the world's largest gold coins, almost as heavy as three fifty dollar slugs, and second to none in beauty of execution. Unc. Ext. Rare	\$1250.00
St. Ladislaus, Ducat, standing figure, counterstamped for Danzig, dated 1557. Rev. Madona and Child, Ferdinand. D. G. R. UNGARIE. Excessively rare. E. F.	75.00
Michael Karybut, Ducat, no date. Rev. view of City. Thorn mint. V. F.	45.00
Sig. Aug. Ducat 1550 Unc. Rev. arms of Danzig. Excessively rare	150.00
Stephen Bathore, Ducat 1581. Rev. Arms of Danzig. Unc.	22.50
As above but dated 1584. Unc.	20.00
As above but dated 1586 slightly bent. E. F.	14.00
Sigismund III. Ducat 1597. Rev. Arms of Danzig. E. F.	15.00
Sigismund III. 1610. Ducat for Danzig. Unedited variety. E. F.	75.00
Sigismund III. 1611. Ducat for Danzig Unc. Choice	17.50
Sigismund III. 1611. Five Ducats for Danzig. Thick variety. E. F. Rare	125.00
Sigismund III. 1612. Ducat for Danzig. E. F. Mint luster	17.50
Sigismund III. 1629. Thaler dies in gold. Rev. view of the City and port, Thorn mint. V. F. and excessively rare	275.00
Wladislaus III. Ducat 1634. Rev. Arms of Danzig. E. F. Pr. surface	15.00
Wladislaus III. Ducat 1635. Thorn mint. E. F.	20.00
Wladislaus III. 2 Ducats. Rev. View of the City Arms of Danzig. V. F.	50.00
Wladislaus III. 1644. TEN DUCATS. See illustration Numismatist page 766. A large and beautiful show piece of this famous King. V. F. and Rare	175.00
Wladislaus III. 1647. 1½ Ducats. Rev. View of the City with date and arms of Danzig below, VERY RARE DENOMINATION. Unc. with Pr. surface	50.00

R. GREEN

413 Blackhawk St., Chicago, (Telephone Moh. 5564), Illinois

Wladislaus III. 1647. 2 Ducats almost same design as above. E. F.	40.00
Wladislaus III. 1648. Ducat. Rev. Arms of Danzig and date, very few coins struck the last year of his reign. V. F. and rare	90.00
John Casimer (1648-1668) 1649 Ducat for Danzig. V. F.	20.00
John Casimer, Ducat 1651. Thorn mint. Fine and scarce	20.00
John Casimer, Ducat 1651 for Danzig, slightly bent. E. F. mint luster	15.00
John Casimer, 2 Ducats, 1651. Rev. view of City and Arms of Danzig. E. F.	50.00
John Casimer 1653 Ducat for Danzig, slightly bent E. F.	12.50
In addition to the above we have more than 100 pieces Polish gold and about four hundred pieces Polish Silver—TOO MANY TO LIST IN THIS AD. Will you please send list of your wants?	



A Rare Pair of Wass, Molitor Coins

\$20.00 Wass Molitor, 1855 LARGE HEAD VARIETY. The Rarity of this piece is too well known to require lengthy description. Just as rare as the 1822 Half-Eagle. Offered only one time at Auction, while the 1822 Half Eagle was offered at least THREE TIMES. V. F. and EXCESSIVELY RARE.

\$10.00 Wass Molitor, 1852, small head variety, while not as rare as the above coin, it is also EXCESSIVELY RARE in this condition. E. F.

THINK THIS ONE OVER—This is the first time these two pieces have been advertised in The Numismatist (and we must admit there has been some that make all of us stop, look and listen). NEVER OFFERED TOGETHER AT AUCTION, and I say that after examining, such outstanding sales as Parmelee, Stickney, H. P. Smith, Earl, Granberg, Nygren, Zabriski, Dr. Lawrence, and that well known sale of the FAMOUS DUNHAM COLLECTION, sold by OUR GOOD FRIEND THE TEXAS DEALER.

The above two coins sold together only (NOT SEPARATE) A BARGAIN \$2500.00.

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413 Blackhawk St., Chicago, (Telephone Mch. 5564), Illinois.

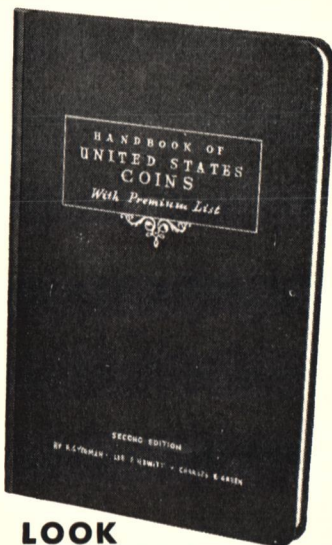
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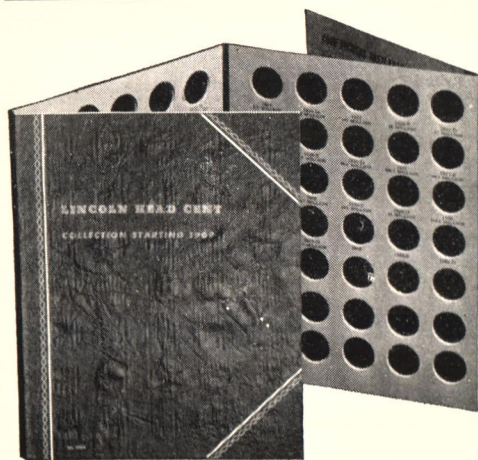
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Beginners and advanced collectors alike find this book a definite aid in classifying and appraising coins. It is easy to understand, removes the guess work, and assures greater enjoyment from a coin collection. Pocket size, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 128 sewed pages. Cloth bound, with gold-stamped cover. *Price still only 50 cents from your dealer.*



LOOK AT THESE FEATURES

- Chapter on How Coins Are Made
- Cleaning and Preserving Coins
- How to Determine the Condition of Coins
- Location of Mint and Distinguishing Marks Photographically Illustrated
- Mint Records—History of Mints
- Illustrations of All Commemorative and Regular Issues
- List of Prices Paid by Dealers, etc.



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GREAT BRITAIN

COMMODUS , 180-192 A. D. Aureus , Laur. bust r. M. Comm. Ant. P. Fel. Aug. BRIT. P. P. Rx. Genius standing, Cohen 171, Uncirculated \$100.00	
CONSTANTINUS I. , 306-337 A. D. Follis (large) struck at London, P. L. N. Fine 1.50	
Follis (small) London, Fine .. 1.25	
AETHELRED II. , 976-1016, Silver Penny , Bust l. Rx. sm. cross, comp. Gruber 176, Very fine 2.00	
CNUT , 1016-35, Silverpenny , Bust l. Rx. Cross, Very fine 2.00	
EDWARD the CONFESSOR , 1042-66, Silverpenny , Bust with scepter. Rx. Large cross, Gr. 188, V. Fine 2.00	
Same , Rx. Sm. cross & annulet, V. F. 1.75	
EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE , 1330-1376, Sterling of Limoges, Fine 1.50	
HENRY V. , 1413-22, Groat , Bust facing, Rx. Cross. London, compare Gruber 318, Fine 1.50	
EDWARD IV. , 1461-83, Rose-Noble , Gold, King standing, facing in ship, Rx. Sun. Rose in center, Gr. 354, Extr. F. \$20. V. F. \$17.50. Fine 15.00	
HENRY VIII. , 1509-47, Angel , Gold, 1st issue, St. George killing the dragon, Rx. Ship, Fine 10.00	
EDWARD VI. , 1547-53, Shilling , Bust facing, Gr. 468, V. Fine 1.75	
ELIZABETH , 1558-1603, Half-Sovereign , Gold, Bust to left, Rx. Square shield, Gruber 498, Extr. fine \$25.00. Very fine 22.00	
Half Crown , (1601) Gr. 507, V. F. 9.00	
Shilling , Hammered money, Gruber 509, Very fine 1.75	
Six Pence , Fine 75c. V. G. 50c. G. .... .25	
JAMES I. , 1603-25, Unite , Gold, Half length figure of king r. Rx. Sq. shield, Gr. 533, V. F. 27.50	
Laurel , (20 shillings) Gold, Bust of King to l. Rx. Square shield, Gr. 545, Very fine 20.00	
Shilling , V. G. 75c. Good ..... .50	
CHARLES I. , 1625-49, Unite , Gold, Half length figure of king r. Rx. Crowned shield, mm. This-tle, Gr. Sc. 169, V. fine 25.00	
Silvercrown , (1632) King on horseback l. Rx. Oval shield, Tower Mint, mm. harp, Gr. 574, V. F. 25.00	
Same , Similar, King in profile Exeter mint, mm. rose, no date, Gruber 618, Extr. fine 22.00	
Same , Similar, King facing, Exeter mint, mm. castle, Gr. 618 dated 1645, Very fine 20.00	
Half Crown , similar, Tower m. mm. eye (1645) Gr. 577, Fine .. 2.00	
Shilling , Gruber 578, V. F. \$1.50, V. G. 75c. Good ..... .50	
COMMONWEALTH. , 1649-60, Broad Sovereign , Gold, 1653, mm. Sun, Gruber 680, Extr. fine 35.00	
Shilling , 1652, Gr. 685, V. fine 5.00	
OLIVER CROMWELL , 1653-58, Unite Gold, 1656, Laur. head l. Rx. Shield, Gr. 691. Proof surface, Choice specimen 60.00	
Silver Crown , 1658, Similar, Gr. 693, Very fine 18.00	
Half Crown , 1658, Gr. 694, Ex. F. 12.00	
Shilling , 1658, Gr. 695, Uncirculated \$10.00, V. fine 4.00	
CHARLES II. , 1660-85, Five Guineas , 1676, Laur. head r. Rx. Shield in form of cross, Gr. 720, Extr. fine with some mint luster 115.00	
Same , 1668, Elephant below bust, Obverse fair only, Rx. F. 60.00	
TWO GUINEAS , 1664, Elephant below bust, Gr. 721, Fine/V. F. 27.50	
Shilling , 1663, 1668, Gr. 729, Extr. fine, each 3.50	
JAMES II. , 1685-88, Five Guineas , 1687, Laur. bust l. Rx. Shield in form of cross, Gr. 739, Extr. f. 115.00	
Same , 1688, about uncirculated 125.00	
Silvercrown , 1686, similar, Gruber 743, Very fine 7.00	
Same , 1687, Extr. fine 9.00	
Shilling , 1685, Gr. 745, Unc. 4.00	
Sixpence , 1686, Gr. 746, Unc. 3.00	
WILLIAM & MARY , 1688-94, Five Guineas , 1691, Conjug. busts r. Rx. Crowned shield, Gr. 757, F. 75.00	
Same , 1694, Extr. fine with some mint luster 125.00	
Silvercrown , 1692, Rx. Shield in form of cross, Gr. 757, V. F. 12.50	
WILLIAM III. , 1694-1702, Five Guineas , 1701, Laur. bust r. Rx. Shield in form of cross, Gr. 770, Brilliant uncirculated 145.00	
Silvercrown , 1695, similar, breast plate curved, Gr. 774, Unc. 7.50	
Same , 1696, breast plate straight, Extr. fine 5.50	
Same , badly worn out 1.25	
Half Crown , 1697, Gr. 775, V. F. 1.75	
Same , 1698, Uncirculated 3.00	
Shilling , 1697, Unc. \$3.00. Fine 1.00	
ANNE , 1702-1714, Guinea , 1710, Bust l. Rx. Shields in form of cross, Gr. 788, Uncirculated 20.00	
Silvercrown , 1707, Gr. 790, V. F. 6.00	
Half Crown , 1708, Gr. 791, V. F. 2.50	
Shilling , 1707, Gr. 792, Extr. F. 2.50	
GEORGE I. , 1714-77, Guinea , 1715, Large head r. Rx. Shields in form of cross, Gr. 811, Fine .. 15.00	
Half Guinea , 1725, Gr. 812, Unc. 12.00	
Silvercrown , 1720, Overdate, Roses & plumes on Rx. Gr. 814, E. F. 17.00	
Shilling , 1718, Gr. 817, Unc. ... 2.00	
Same , 1723, V. F. \$1.50, Fine ... 1.00	
GEORGE II. , 1727-60, Five Guineas , Young head l. Rx. Shield, 1741, Gr. 824, Br. Unc. ... 120.00	
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Half Crown , 1741, Gr. 829, Ex. F. 3.50	
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Same , 1745, 1746, V. F., each .. 2.50	
Shilling , 1750, Gr. 834, Unc. ... 2.00	
Sixpence , 1758, Gr. 835, Unc.75	
GEORGE III. , 1760-1820, Guinea , 1st issue, Laur. bust r. Rx. Shield, Gr. 844, 1768 V. F. \$14.00. 1769 Extr. F. \$16.00. 1771, 1775 V. F. 14.00	

Spade Guinea , 2nd issue, Laur. bust r. Rx. Shield in form of spade, Gr. 847, 1787, Extr. F. \$15.00, 1791, V. F. \$14.00, 1797 V. F.	14.00	Extr. fine, was proof	67.50
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Same , 1816, Gr. 862, Unc. \$1.00, V. F.50	Gothic Florin , various dates, Extr. fine \$1.00, Very fine75
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1490	Darling. 2 small volumes of British Military decorations. Set	1.85

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Double Eagles. \$20.00.

1850 Brilliant Proof \$247.50.	Very Fine \$48.50.	Fine	\$42.50
1851 Extremely Fine \$47.50.	1852 V. F. \$45.50.	1853 V. F. 45.50
1854 Extremely Fine \$46.50.	.....	1856-S Unc. \$52.50.	.....	1857 Unc. 54.00
1858 Uncirculated \$52.50.	.....	1860 Ex. F. \$55.00.	.....	1875 Unc. 66.00
1896 Brilliant proof \$100.00.	.....	1899 Unc. \$45.00.	.....	1904 Unc. 43.00
1899 Brilliant proof \$110.00.	.....	1908 No motto Uncirculated	.....	50.00
1908 With motto Unc. \$50.00.	1913-D Uncirculated Brilliant	45.00
1923-D Mint. Uncirculated Brilliant			50.00

Eagles. \$10.00.

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1882 About Uncirculated \$22.50.	1890 Yellow gold. Brilliant pr.	55.00
1893 Uncirculated \$25.00.	1901 Unc. \$25.00.	L. H. Unc. 25.00
1907 St. Gaudens. Unc. \$25.00.	.....	1908 With motto Uncirculated	.....	25.00
1908-D Ab. Uncirculated \$22.50.	1910 Uncirculated Brilliant	25.00
1911 With motto. Perfect matt proof \$40.00.	1912 Uncirculated	22.50
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1807 Head in round cap. Unc. brilliant \$25.00.	1834 Plain 4	12.00
1831-42 North Carolina. Ch. Bechtler 134 G. 21. C. Very Fine		48.50
1834 Crosslet 4. Rare. Very Fine, little file mark	.....		30.00
1835 Unc. \$12.50.	.....	1840 Dahlonga. Fine. \$14.00.	.....
1840-O Extremely Fine. Rare. 30,400 minted \$30.00.	.....	1848 V. F.	18.00
1844-O Fine \$10.50.	.....	1849 V. F. \$20.00.	.....
1851 Charlotte mint. Very Fine \$12.50.	.....	1853 Very Fine	14.00
1857 Charlotte mint. Very Fine \$15.00.	.....	1880 Very Fine	25.00
1871 Carson City mint. Rare, Fine \$22.50.	.....	1881 Very Fine	15.00
1882 Carson City mint. Uncirculated \$15.00.	.....	1882 Very Fine	11.00
1885 Very Fine \$14.00.	.....	1886-S Ex. Fine	12.00
1892 Uncirculated \$20.00.	.....	1886-S Unc. \$15.00.	12.00
1900 Uncirculated \$14.00.	.....	1892 Very Fine \$14.00.	12.50
1903 Perfect brilliant proof \$25.00.	.....	1895 V. Fine	12.50
1909 Uncirculated \$12.50.	.....	1901-S Unc. \$12.50.	12.50
1914 Perfect Matt proof \$25.00.	.....	1907-D Unc. Brill.	12.50
	1908 Indian Head, Unc.	12.50
	1913 Uncirculated, brilliant	15.00
	1915 Uncirculated	12.50

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1855 Ex. Fine \$10.00.	1856 Ex. Fine \$9.25.	1857 Ex. Fine	10.50
1857 San Francisco mint. Rare. 14,000-mint record.	Uncirculated			20.00
1859 Ext. Fine \$10.00.	.....	1871 Brilliant Proof. 1,330 record	.....		35.00
1872 Perfect Brilliant Proof. 2030 mint record	.....				32.50
1874 Perfect Brilliant Proof. Very Rare in Proof	.....				50.00
1878 Uncirculated \$9.50.	Uncirculated Brilliant	.....			12.00
1879 Perfect Brilliant Proof \$20.00.	1881 Proof. Rare		40.00
1888 Uncirculated, Brilliant				11.00

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1836 Unc. \$7.50.	1838 V. F. \$8.00.	1852 Unc. 9.00
1840 Charlotte mint. V. F. Rare \$20.00.	1842-O V. Fine	10.00
1846-O Very Fine \$12.50.	1848 Dahlonga mint. Unc. Brill.	15.00
1852-O Very Fine \$7.50.	1854 Charlotte, N. C. mint. V. F.	12.50
1857 Uncirculated \$10.00.	1859 Proof surface \$25.00.	1860 12.50
1861 Unc. \$10.00.	1866-S Very F. \$7.50.	1870-S V. F. 10.00
1872-S V. F. \$10.00.	1873 Proof surface \$15.00.	1878 V. F. 6.50
1878-S V. F. \$6.00.	1882 Perfect brilliant proof	25.00
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1895 Perfect Brilliant Proof \$15.00.	1896 Perfect Brilliant Proof	16.00
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1852 Very Fine	22.50
1854-O Fine	20.00
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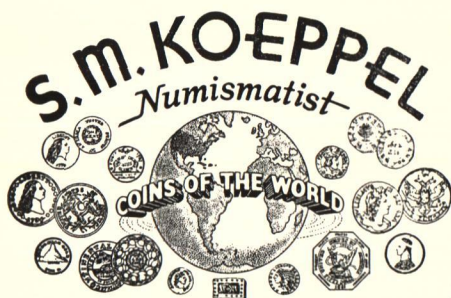
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average fine, \$.35 each

1 tournois, 1611, 26, \$.35 each

Louis XIV, (1643-1715)

1 ti., 1649, \$.35

1 liard, 1656, \$.45

6 denier, 1712, \$.45

I have other coppers of Louis XV
and Louis XVI, all nice specimens.

Coins postpaid and insured.

R. W. SMITH

7654 Oglesby Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A. N. A. Member

Wholesale and Retail

Uncirculated Cents

	1000	500	100	50	Each
1942-SDP .. \$12.50	\$6.75	\$ 1.35	\$.75	\$.03	
1941-SDP .. 13.50	7.25	1.50	.80	.03	
1940-SDP .. 14.00	7.50	1.75	.90	.05	
1939-SDP	8.00	2.00	1.10	.05	
1938-SDP		2.25	1.20	.05	
1937-SDP		2.50	1.35	.05	
1936-SDP		3.00	1.65	.05	
1935-SDP		4.00	2.15	.07	
1934-DP		6.00	3.10	.10	
1933-D		15.00	7.75	.20	
1931-P, '32-P, '33-P		20.00	11.00	.25	
1929-S, 1930-S		12.00	6.25	.15	
1928-S, 1927-S				1.50	
1909-S, 1931-S, 1924-D Fine			9.00	.20	
1908-S Indian Cent Fine .....				.75	
1909-S Indian Cent Fine				4.00	
1909-S VDB Cent Fine				2.25	
Indian Cents, mixed dates		2.00	1.10	.05	

Uncirculated Nickels

	Roll	Each
1942-S & P New Type	2.75	.10
1941-SDP	2.75	.10
1940-SDP	3.00	.10
1939-S	3.25	.10
1938-S & D Jef. & Buf.	3.50	.10
1937-SD	3.00	.10
1912-S V. G. ....		.60

Uncirculated Dimes

1942-SDP	6.00	.15
1941-SDP	6.50	.15
1940-SDP	7.00	.20
1939-D & P	7.50	.20
1938-SDP, 1937-P & D	8.00	.25
1936-P, 1935-P, 1929-P	9.00	.25

Uncirculated Quarters

1942-SDP	11.50	.35
1941-SDP	12.50	.35
1940-SDP	13.00	.40
1939-SDP	14.50	.50
1938-S & P	15.50	.55
1937-D & P	16.50	.60
1936-SDP	19.00	.70
1935-SDP	21.00	.75
1934-D	16.00	.55
1928-D, 1926-D .....		.75
1924-D, 1927-D		1.50
1932-S		2.00

Uncirculated Half Dollars

1942-SDP	11.50	.65
1941-SDP	12.00	.70
1940-SDP	12.50	.75
1939-SDP, 38-P, 37-S	14.00	.80
1938-D	30.00	1.75
1937-D & P, 1934-D & P ..	15.00	.85
1936-SDP	16.00	.90
1935-S	17.00	1.00

Uncirculated Dollars

1926-S	24.00	1.25
1922-S		1.35
1921-S	25.00	1.35
1890-S	26.00	1.50

Wanted: Uncirculated coins in rolls.
Also 42-S, 42-D and 42-P Nickels.
Orders \$5.00 or more prepaid.

Geo. B. Rogers

4728 York Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

CHOICE U. S. COINS FOR SALE

BRILL. PROOF SETS			
1864	\$75.00	1866	\$60.00
1879	25.00	1880	27.00
1881	26.00	1886	26.00
1936 Late, BRILL. WANTED			
1937	9.00	1938	6.00
1939	4.75	1940	4.25
1941	3.25	1942	2.65
1942 Proof Nickel 35c; 3 1.00			
Sets Include Leatherette Holders.			

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES—ALL UNC.

'36 Ark., '35 & '37 Texas, '36 Rhode Island, Sets \$4.00; ANY TWO \$7.75	
Maine, Connecticut, '28 & '35 Oregon, Norse Thin, \$2.50 Each,	
Any Three	6.85
Old Spanish Trail, '21 Pilgrim, '38 Oregon PDS, \$4.60 Each; ANY 2	\$8.65

WANTED—VANCOUVERS, HUDSONS, ETC.

U. S. DOLLARS—BRIGHT UNC.

1878-S; 79-S; 80-S, 81-S, 90-S, 91-S, 1900-S, \$2.00 Each	
1882-S, 1883-S, Each 3.00	
1886-S, 1887-S, Each 2.50	
1888-S \$4.75; 1889-S 6.50	
Above 13 (Total Cat. \$128) Only \$33.00	

WILL ALLOW FULL 1942 CAT. PRICE FOR ALL PROOF COINS IN TRADE FOR ABOVE DOLLARS, ALL UNC.

Terms—Cash with Orders, plus 10c Postage. Insurance under \$5.00.

NICKELS—BRIGHT UNC.	
1912-D \$6.75, 1912-S \$15.00, Both	\$21.00
1920-P, 23-P, 24-P, 25-P \$1.00 Ea.	
1926-P, 27-P, 28-P, 55c; ANY 2	\$1.00
1929-P, 34-P, 35-PDS, 25c; ANY 4	.90
1930-P, 1931-S, 35c Each	
1936 to 1941: All Mints, 15c Each	
1938-1941 Jefferson Set (12) \$1.40	

WANTED—SHIELD, LIBERTY, BUFFALOS, UNC., PROOFS, FINE (Scarce Dates, Mints Only), SEND LIST, PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALS

1806 Large Cent, Choice, Ex. Fine	25.00
1820 Large Cents, Lge. Date, Unc. Red	3.00
1861 Confederate Half Dollar, V. F.	20.00
\$1.00 F. R. Note, Chicago; McCloud-McDougal, Unc. Crisp	2.25
1899 Eagle Note, V/Fine, Special	1.60
Mercer Co., Illinois, July 4, 1942, "March to Victory" Wooden Nickels, (15-\$1.00) Sets of 3	.25
Large Bill Holders, Cellulose, 15c, 8	\$1.
Small Bill Holders, Cellulose, 15c, 9	\$1.
WHAT ELSE IN LARGE NOTES? LATEST SALES CATALOGUES, COINS, CURRENCY, SUPPLIES FREE.	
WANTED—LOTS BROKEN BANK BILLS, LOTS FINE, UNC. FOREIGN COINS, FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, LINCOLN CENTS, UNC. BEFORE 1934.	

A. E. BEBEE

1180 East 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois

SILVER UNIFACE SEIGE COINS

Aire, France 1710 Octagonal 25 Sols V. F.	\$5.50; 50 Sols V. F.	\$11.50
Amsterdam, Holland 1578 Square 10 Sols V. F.		5.50
Amsterdam, Holland 1578 Square 5 Sols F.		4.50
Braunau, Bohemia 1743 Octagonal ¼ Thaler V. F. \$8.25; 1/16 T. . .		3.85
Breda, Brabant 1625 Square 40 Sols F. \$6.50; 20 Sols F.		5.00
Breda, Brabant Same but AE 2 Sols F. \$2.25; 1 Sol F.		1.75
Cambray, France 1592 Octagonal copper 5 Patards V. G.		5.00
Cambray, France Same 2 P. V. G. \$4.50; 1595 20 P. F.		7.50
Coquimbo, Chile 1859 Round 50 Centavos F.		4.50
Gotha, Saxony 1547 Square ½ Thaler F.		5.50
Groningen, Holland 1672 Square 25 Stivers V. F. \$4.50; 12 ½ St. V. F.		
\$4.00; 6 ¼ St. F.		4.00
Harlem, Holland 1572 Octagonal 25 Stivers F.		11.00
Landau, Bavaria 1702 2 Livres, 2 Sols V. F. \$27.50; 1L. 1S. V. F. . .		22.00
Landau, Bavaria 1713 1 Florin 4 Kr. V. F. \$8.25; ½ F. 2K. V. F. . .		7.00
Maestricht, Holland 1794 Round 50 Stivers V. F.		11.00
Munster, Westphalia 1660 Square ½ Thaler V. F.		9.50
Silesia 1621 Square 3 Thalers V. F. \$5.00; 1 ½ T. V. F.		6.00
Tournai, Belgium 1709 Square 20 Sols. F.		5.00
Tournai, Belgium 1709 Round copper 2 Sols V. G. \$1.75; F.		2.25
Zierkzee, Holland 1575 Square ½ Daalder E. F.		26.50

Cash refund if sold or unsatisfactory. All prices pp. and insured.

JAMES P. RANDALL

341 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE FRANKLIN COIN MART

73 East Frambes Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

C. E. HIGGY, Manager

Brilliant Uncirculated Morgan Dollars

1878-S	1879-S	1880-S	1881-S	
1886-S	1887-S	1890-S		
1891-CC	1897-S	1898-S		
1899-S	1900-S	1921-S	ea.	\$2.00
1889-S	Brill. Unc.			4.00

Brilliant Uncirculated Peace Dollars

1922-S	1922	1923-S	1927	
1935-S			Each	1.50
1926-S	1926-D	1927-S	1928	
Each				2.00

Brilliant Uncirculated Quarters

1915 (Listed at \$3.00)	\$1.50
1917-1 (Listed at \$2.50)	1.50

1909-SVDB Brill. Unc.	\$3.00
1909-S Brill. Unc.	2.25
1909 Brill. Unc.	.10
1909-VDB Brill. Unc.	.10
1909 Indian Brill. Unc.	.35
1909-S Indian vg. to f.	3.25
1909-S Indian vf.	4.50
1820 Big Cent Unc.	2.50

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REASONABLY PRICED SMALL CENTS

INDIAN HEAD CENTS			INDIAN HEAD CENTS			INDIAN HEAD CENTS			LINCOLN HEAD CENTS		
	Gd.	Fi.		Gd.	Fi.		Gd.	Fi.		Gd.	Fi.
1856 FE.	\$	\$	1881	\$.08	\$.15	1908 S.	\$.60	\$.90	1920 D.	\$.05	\$.10
1857 FE.	.20	.40	1882	.08	.15	1909	.06	.10	1921 S.	.08	.20
1858 LL.	.20	.40	1883	.08	.15	1909 S.	2.00	4.00	1921 D.	.15	.25
1858 SL.	.20	.40	1884	.15	.20	LINCOLN HEAD CENTS			1922	1.00	1.50
1859 C-N.	.15	.30	1885	.30	.45	1909	.03	.05	1922 D.	.15	.25
1860 C-N.	.15	.30	1886	.08	.15	1909 S.	.15	.30	1923 S.	.05	.10
1861 C-N.	.70	2.75	1887	.08	.15	1909 VDB	.03	.05	1924 S.	.20	.35
1862 C-N.	.15	.20	1888	.08	.18	1909 S.			1924 D.	.20	.35
1863 C-N.	.15	.25	1889	.08	.15	VDB	1.20	1.80	1925 S.	.05	.10
1864 C-N.	.15	.25	1890	.08	.15	1910 S.	.10	.20	1925 D.	.05	.10
1864 L-R	—	—	1891	.08	.15	1910	.03	.05	1926 S.	.10	.20
1864 Brz	.20	.35	1892	.08	.15	1911 S.	.20	.40	1926 D.	.05	.10
1865	.25	.40	1893	.08	.15	1911 D.	.05	.10	1927 S.	.05	.10
1866	.70	1.25	1894	.08	.15	1912 S.	.15	.30	1927 D.	.05	.10
1867	.70	1.25	1895	.08	.15	1912 D.	.10	.20	1928 S.	.05	.10
1868	.70	1.25	1896	.08	.15	1913 S.	.10	.20	1928 D.	.05	.10
1869	.70	1.25	1897	.10	.20	1913 D.	.10	.15	1929 S.	.05	.10
1870	.90	1.80	1898	.10	.20	1914 S.	.15	.35	1929 D.	.05	.10
1871	1.10	3.00	1899	.08	.15	1914 D.	.30	.55	1930 S.	.05	.10
1872	1.60	3.50	1900	.08	.15	1915 S.	.10	.20	1930 D.	.05	.10
1873	.30	.50	1901	.06	.10	1915 D.	.05	.10	1931 S.	.15	.30
1874	.25	.45	1902	.06	.10	1916 S.	.05	.10	1931 D.	.10	.20
1875	.30	.50	1903	.06	.10	1917 S.	.05	.10	1932 S.	.05	.10
1876	.35	.55	1904	.06	.10	1917 D.	.05	.10	1933 D.	.10	.15
1877	3.25	7.00	1905	.06	.12	1918 S.	.05	.10	1934 to 1942.	Unc.	
1878	.35	.70	1906	.06	.10	1918 D.	.05	.10	P. D. & S.	5 cents	
1879	.15	.25	1907	.06	.10	1919 S.	.05	.10	each.		
1880	.08	.15	1908	.06	.10	1919 D.	.05	.10			

EQUALLY LOW PRICES FOR UNCIRCULATED & X. FINE LINCOLN CENTS. WRITE FOR PRICES ON ANY CONDITIONS YOU DESIRE, ON HALF CENTS, LARGE CENTS, THREE CENTS SILVER, THREE CENTS NICKEL, TWO CENTS BRONZE AND OTHER COINS.

TERMS: NET CASH WITH ORDER. \$3.00 or over, postpaid and insured.

WILLIAM J. SCHULTZ

419 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brilliant Uncirculated Mint Sets

1934-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	\$1.85
1935-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.85
1936-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.65
1936-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.65
1936-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.75
1937-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.55
1937-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.75
1937-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.75
1938-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.65
1939-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.65
1939-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.55
1939-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.50
1940-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.50
1940-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.50
1942-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c	1.25

WANTED TO BUY COMMEMORATIVES AND OTHER UNCIRCULATED COINS. SINGLE PIECES OR ROLLS.

FRANK CAUSEY WILSON

Dealer in Rare Coins

751 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Rare Opportunity. Act Promptly.

Set 30 (thirty) coins of Roman Empire. Condition v. good to fine. 19 denarius (silver), 6 middle bronze. Balance small bronze. Set includes coins of Octavianus, Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Vitellens, Galba, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Faustina, Antonius Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Septimus Severus, Julia Domma, Gordianus III, Phillipus, Sr., Phillipus, Jr., Gallienus Victorim, Probus, Maximianus, Constantinus, Constantine the Great, Licinus, Valens and Theodosus.

Price on above set 30 \$17.00.

58-59 A. D. Small widows mite, F.	1.50
771-814 Silver penny Charlemange F.	2.00
6th Century Small crude coins of Vandals.	.75
886-911 Leo VI, Byzantine copper, F.	.35
1059-67 Constate XIII, Crude figure Christ	.35

Ancient English Coins.

1066-87 William the Conqueror, AR, F.	2.00
1154-89 Henry II, AR, F. Silver	1.00
1216-72 Henry III, Silver penny, F.	1.25
1272-1307 Edward I, Silver penny, F.	1.25
1509-47 Henry VIII, Silver Groat, Full face, V. F.	2.25
1509-47 Wolsey Silver ½ Groat, F.	1.25
1547-53 Edward VI, Shilling, V. G.	1.25
1569 (dated) Queen Elizabeth, ½ Shilling, V. G.	1.50
1658 (dated) Oliver Cromwell, Shilling, Scarce, F.	3.00
1787 George III, Shilling, Ex. Fine	1.25

Some Scarce Mediaeval and Others.

1249-85 Scotland, Alexander III, Rare, F. Silver Penny	1.50
1000 to 1100 A. D. France, Silvinaco (Silver penny), F.	.50
after 1252 Italian Florin (Silver) Scarce, F.	1.50
1163-1201 Boemund III, Crusaders, Silver penny, F.	1.00
1458-79 Aragon Spain, John II, Silver penny, F.	.75
about 1400 Early Spanish Blanca, Scarce	1.00
1659 (dated) Early Copper Spanish Cob, V. G.	.75
1745 (dated) Early Silver Peruvian Spanish Cob, F.	1.00
17th & 18th Century Siam, Bullet Money 1 Tical & ½ Tical (2 pcs.)	1.50
about 1870 Siam porcelain coins (2 pcs.)	.70
1933 Haile Selassi (Nickel)	.50
Send M. O. or Check. Orders under \$5.00 include postage. You can return coins promptly if not satisfied.	

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Cincinnati, 1942
New York, 1939

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FOR SALE

1858 White Indian Head Cent, Proof \$15.00.

DIMES: 1807, V. F. \$6.00; 1809, Fine, \$8.50; 1811/O V. F. \$7.50.

QUARTERS: 1819 large 9, Fine, \$1.25; 1825/24 large 5, Fine, \$1.35; 1828 small date, Fine, \$1.15; 1831 large date, Fine, \$1.25; 1834 V. F. \$1.00; 1861 Ex. Fine, \$1.00; 1864 Very Fine, \$1.00.

HALF DOLLARS: 1806 pointed 6, V. F. \$2.00; 1807 old style, V. F. \$1.75; 1807 new style, 50/20, Very Fine \$2.00; 1808/07 Very Fine \$2.00; 1839 Liberty Seated, no drapery, V. F. \$6.00.

SILVER DOLLARS: 1882 Unc. \$7.00; 1883 Ex. Fine \$6.50; 1854 Ex. Fine \$7.50; 1885 Proof \$7.50; 1886 Ex. Fine, \$7.50; 1888 Ex. Fine \$6.00; 1889 Ex. Fine \$5.50.

QUARTER EAGLES: 1839-C V. F. \$9.50; 1839-O V. F. \$9.00; 1839-D V. Good \$7.50; 1843-O Large date, V. F. \$7.50; 1843-D Fine \$7.50; 1844-D Fine \$7.50; 1848-D Ex. Fine \$9.00; 1849-D Very Fine \$9.50.

1854-O Gold Three Dollar, \$8.00.

Large selection of other coins.

W. S. WINGATE

Box 481, Reading, Pa.

Shield Nickels		Fr. Good V. G.		
1866, '67, '68, '69,				
'82	.25	.40	.75	
1870, '72, '74, '76,				
'83		.75		
Liberty Nickels				
1883 "Cents," '84,				
'87 thru 1896	.15	.25		
1897 thru 1912-D	.10	.20		
1885	1.95	2.75	3.50	
1886	.25	.50	1.00	
1912-S	.40	.60		
Buffalo Nickels		Fr. Good V. G. Fine		
1913-P Ty. 1 & 2		.20	.30	.40
ea.				
1913-D & S Ty. 1				
ea.	.15	.25	.40	.65
1913-D Ty. 2	.20	.35	.60	.75
1913-S Ty. 2	.50	.75	1.25	
1914-D or S	.15	.35	.50	.75
1915-S, '21-S, '24-S,				
'26-S, '27-S,				
'31-S ea.	.15	.35	.50	.75
1937-D (3 leg. Buffalo)				.50
Scarce 1918 over				
17-D	5.00	10.00	15.00	—
All other Buffalo Nickels good to fine	.15	each.		

Special on Scarce Half Dollars

1892-P, 1893-P, O, 1894-P, O, S, 1895-P, O, S, 1896-P, O, 1897-P, O, 1898-P, O, S, 1899-P, O, S, 1900-P, O, 1901-P, O, S, 1902-P, O, S, 1903-P, O, S, 1904-P, O, S, 1905-P, O, S, 1906-P, S, 1907-P, S, 1908-P, S, 1909-P, O, 1910-P, 1911-P, D, S, 1912-P, S, 1913-P, D, S, 1914-P, S, 1915-P, 1916-P, D, S, 1917-D, S, Obv. & Rev., 1919-D, S, 1921-P, D, S, 1928-S, 1933-S, 1938-D, Good to Fine, \$1.00 each.
10c extra on orders under \$5.00.

L. FRIEDMAN

1306 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRE-INVENTORY

1803 Half Dollar, vf	\$ 4.00
1806 Half Dollar, vf, H-15	2.75
1806/5 Half Dollar, unc.	12.50
1808 Half Dollar, unc.	4.50
1829 Half Dollar, AU	1.75
1837 Half Dollar, xf	1.75
1853 Half Dollar, Arrows, Unc. hair lines	2.50
1856 Half Dollar, xf	1.75
1857 Half Dollar, vf	1.50
1892 Half Dollar, proof, gem	4.50
1899 Half Dollar, unc.	2.75
1908-D Half Dollar, vf	1.50
1854-55 Half Cents, Unc.	1.50
1864-65 Two Cents, Unc.	.75
1909-13-28 \$2.50 Gold, vf	4.50
1941 PROOF SETS	2.75
1875 Twenty Cents, PROOF	7.00
"1942 AUCTION RECORDS"	1.50
Just 2! 1918/17D Nickels, only good	5.00
28 Liberty Head Nickels, 14 dates, lot	2.50
45 Indian Head Cents, 8 dates	.65

Joseph French Maley

98 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.



LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA

Description.	Per 100.	1000.
Brown kraft, 2x2, plain	\$.18	\$1.25
ditto, printed regulation		
copy	.30	2.00
Grey kraft, 2x2, plain	.20	1.35
ditto, printed regulation		
copy	.35	2.10
Kraft 2x2, with cellophane window	.50	3.50
ditto, printed regulation		
copy	.75	4.50
Glassine, 2x2	.25	1.50
Cellophane, 2x2, heavy wght.	3.00	22.00
Manila, 2 1/4 x 3 1/2	.25	1.50

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Cellophane, heavy weight		
3 1/4 x 8 7/8	3.00	23.00
Send 10c. for samples of each.		
All prices postpaid. Fresh stock!		

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H. E. MacIntosh, Manager.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST

25c each

20c each in lots of 10

See page 916 for list

**FOR SALE
FIVE CENT PIECES NICKEL
Uncirculated Bright & Proofs**

	Unc.	Proof
1879	\$2.50	\$3.00
1880	—	4.75
1881	1.90	3.25
1882 . . . . .	.50	1.75
1883 Sshield . . . . .	.50	1.50
Liberty Head		
1883 No Cents . . . . .	.20	1.00
1883 Cents	1.35	—
1884	—	3.50
1886	—	6.50
1887 . . . . .	.90	2.00
1888	1.25	1.75
1889	1.10	1.75
1890	1.10	2.35
1891 . . . . .	.95	2.35
1892	1.00	2.35
1893	1.00	2.35
1894 . . . . .	.95	—
1895	—	1.90
1896 . . . . .	.95	2.35
1897	1.95	2.75
1898	1.25	2.35
1899	1.35	2.50
190090	1.75
190190	1.75
190290	1.40
1903	1.00	1.50
1904	1.00	1.40
190595	—
1906	—	2.40
1907	1.35	—
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1939 S-D Cents	Roll	.90	ea.	.05
1938 S-D Cents	Roll	1.00	ea.	.05
1936 P	Roll	1.25	ea.	.05
1931 P			ea.	.22
1941 S-D Nickels	Roll	2.75	ea.	.10
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1937 S-D Dimes20
1940 S Dimes	Roll	6.25	ea.	.15
1942 S Dimes	Roll	5.95	ea.	.15
1941 D-S Dimes			ea.	.15
1932 S Quarters			ea.	1.65
1936 S Quarters			ea.	.45
1940 S, 41 D-S Quarters			ea.	.40
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1847	Extremely fine .75. Fine40
1848	Small date, Fine40
1849	Extremely fine .75. Fine35
1850	Uncirculated	1.25
1851	Fine35
1852	Fine75
1853	No arrows, Fine75
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1854	Uncirculated .50. Very fine20
1855	Extremely fine25
1856	Very fine20
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1865	Proof	4.50
1866	Proof	3.00
1867	Proof	3.00
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